New-York Daily Times.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Non-Arrival of the Baltic.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, April 5—10 o'clock P. M.

The weather is very thick and raining steadily. There is no appearance of the Baltic and we think it wholly improbable that she will be heard of to-night. We have a small steamer laying off the lightship waiting for the Baltic, and should she arrive there to-night, her news will be dispatched to the City by telegraph or otherwise.

Spanish Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 5.

The views of the Spanish Minister of State have been entirely perverted by translating the Spanish word "dejar" into continue, instead of cease. Correct that, and it follows that Spain has no idea of abolishing Slavery in Cuba. The Spanish paper, the Press, misrepresents IZTURIZA on the subject.

It is now said that TAYLOR's forgeries will not amount to over $5,000.

The weather here is warm, and it has been raining gently all day.

Transatlantic Telegraph.

HALIFAX, Thursday, April 5.

The Provincial Parliament has been prorogued. The application of the New-York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company for a charter to enable them to build a competing line of telegraph through this province, was not acted upon, the mover having ascertained that nearly every member of Parliament was opposed to the project—the Provincial Telegraph Company being willing to grant the Newfoundland Company every reasonable and proper facility for the dispatch of such business as they may bring to the Nova Scotia lines, which intersect every part of the province from Sydney to Yarmouth.

Previous to the adjournment of the Legislature, an important charter was granted to Mr. CHARLES ARCHIBALD, Messrs. BRETT, and their associates of London, which is designed to facilitate the construction of a Trans-Atlantic Electro-Telegraph, to connect the wires of the Nova Scotia Company with a submarine cable from Ireland. We understand that the capital necessary for this gigantic enterprise is already subscribed, and that the work will be pressed forward with all possible expedition. The projectors entertain no doubt of complete success, and expect to open a direct and [illegible] York as soon as the Fall of 1856.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON (N. J.,) Thursday, April 5.

The House passed to-day over the Governor's veto the following Bank bills: Freehold, Woodbury, Hunterdon and Perth Amboy Banks—all by a three-fifths vote. They are all new charters. The Hunterdon Bank is a change from the general to the special law.

The joint meeting came off. Commissioners were appointed for every county. There was no election for State Treasurer and State Prison Keeper. The factions could not unite on both officers, although the Democrats were some six or eight in the minority. A resolution was carried to adjourn without day. Concurrent resolutions then passed to adjourn both houses sine die to-morrow. The old State Treasurer and Keeper of State Prison will hold over.

The Legislative Committee and the Roxbury Catholic Seminary—Weather, &c.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 5.

The Advertiser of this morning reiterates its previous statement against the Visiting Committee of the Legislature, and makes fresh charges of outrageous conduct on the occasion of the recent inquisitorial inspection of the Catholic Seminary in Roxbury. The editors have been summoned to appear before the Joint Committee of Inquiry on Saturday next.

The weather here is fine and Spring-like.

It is fast day here to-day, and it is being generally observed.

The Know-Nothings in Confusion at Lancaster.

LANCASTER, Pa., Thursday, April 5.

The Grand State Council of the Know-Nothings, which met here on Tuesday, broke up in great confusion this afternoon. The cause of the difficulty was said to be the opposition which was manifested towards open organization, and on account of public opinion running counter to secrecy and oath-bound conspiracies. Messrs. CAMERON, JOHNSON and Gen. IRWIN left this morning in disgust.

Naval Intelligence—Sailing of the Jamestown.

NORFOLK, Thursday, April 5.

The Jamestown sailed this morning with sealed orders received from Washington, which are understood as directing her to touch at Havana.

The officers of the Columbia have been detached and granted three month's furlough.

Sixty-three cases of Yellow Fever were sent from the Columbia to the Naval Hospital, out of which there have been five deaths.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the Case of Mrs. Baker and Miss Hamlin.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, April 5.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of Mrs. BAKER and Miss HAMLIN, two elderly ladies, who were found dead in a house that had been set on fire, in Burrillville, have returned a verdict that they were murdered by some person or persons to the Jury unknown.

Large Fire in St. Thomas.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 5.

A letter has been received here from St. Thomas, dated the 13th of March, which reports the burning of the Custom-House there, and also the adjoining warehouse of Messrs. WHITMORE & Co., with all the contents. The loss is put down at $60,000. It is supposed the buildings were set on fire by an incendiary.

Victory of the Know-Nothings in Richmond, Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, April 4.

In the municipal election here, SAM has carried the day by the large majority of 1,[illegible].

[The above is taken from a private dispatch, but we cannot vouch for its correctness.—REPORTER.]

Victory of the Know-Nothings in Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Thursday, April 5.

The Know-Nothings here have elected their candidate for Mayor, carried both branches of the City Council, and also elected all their city officers.

The vote for Mayor is as follows: JOSEPH MAYO, "K. N.," 1,971. Colonel MANFORD, Democrat, 1,715. The vote for the other officers is about the same.

The Ship James Cheston.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 5.

The owners of the ship James Cheston have received intelligence of the arrival of her captain (WHITE) at Wilmington, N. C., but as yet no details as to the cause of her abandonment.

Weather at Boston, &c.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 5.

It commenced raining here this afternoon with indications of a settled storm.

Religious services were held in most of our churches to-day, but the audiences were rather thin.

The Stable-keepers have done an excellent business to-day, and the theatres this evening are well filled.

The Troubles Over in Cincinnati—Quietness Restored.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 5.

The Americans held a large meeting here last night and passed resolutions denouncing the late outrages on the ballot boxes, and disapproving of all unlawful proceedings. The city is now quiet.

Earthquake Shocks at St. Louis—Suspension of Page & Bacon.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 5.

Two slight shocks of earthquake were sensibly felt here last night.

The suspension of Messrs. PAGE & BACON did not cause much excitement here.

Rejoicings of the Democrats in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, (Conn.,) Thursday, April 5.

The Democracy of this City fired one hundred guns on the Green at sunset this evening, in honor of the election of two Democrats to the State Legislature from this City.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 5.

The money market is easy. Stocks are dull. Reading, 44½; Morris Canal, 14¼; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; Pennsylvania State Fives, 87.

Success of the Democrats in Michigan.

DETROIT, (Mich.,) Thursday, April 5.

The Democrats have carried the great majority of the town elections in the State.

Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 5.

The Southern mail as late as due form New-Orleans has been received here.

Weather Report.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—It has been raining here since 8 o'clock this morning.

BALTIMORE, April 5.—The weather here is cloudy and mild. There was a slight fall of rain early this morning.

The Massachusetts Nunnery Committee.

Additional Charges and Proof.

From the Boston Advertiser, April 5.

The Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Legislature are very dilatory about their work. They were appointed, if we understand rightly, to clear up certain charges and imputations against the fair fame of the State and the credit of its legislators. A *prima facie* case has been made out; and until the charges are investigated, the State and the legislators rest under ignominy. Meanwhile with the exception of sending us the letter and receiving the answer promptly returned the same day, both of which will be found in another column, we are not aware that the Committee have done anything. There has certainly been no public session, nor had we heard of the summoning of any witnesses, [until last evening, after this article had been placed in the hands of the printer, we were ourselves cited to appear before the Committee on Saturday next, a week after their appointment.]

What the Committee are so slow to do we have ourselves undertaken, for the double purpose of justifying ourselves and of satisfying the anxiety of the public with regard to the facts. The least, we might say the only evidence with regard to the conduct of the gentlemen at Roxbury, is obviously to be obtained from the inmates of the house which they visited. The evidence of those ladies is vastly more pertinent than that of the visitors, who are interested parties, and ought not in strictness to be allowed to testify, even if their own testimony was less damning against themselves than were their admissions in the debate in the Legislature, and in the columns of the organ of the dominant party, their apologist and defender. If the Committee of Inquiry really wished to know what happened, it would seem that they should ere this have sought to ascertain from the ladies at Roxbury.

This, which the Committee have not seen fit to do, we have done, although we do not possess the privilege of the primary authority "to send for persons and papers" which the Committee enjoy. We have taken the pains to ascertain directly from these ladies—whose testimony must be regarded as conclusive—the facts of the case; and are able to state, on their authority, that with the exception of a few unimportant details—which we shall proceed to mention—*the whole of our statement of Saturday was precisely correct.*

We stated that no part of the house escaped the vigilant search of the visitors. We repeat that this statement is correct. Notwithstanding what the *Bee* says on the subject, the cellar was visited. It is true that the proferred lantern was declined—but one of the gentlemen (probably thinking the offer was a pretext to gain time) pushed boldly down a dark and dismal cellar-staircase, which if it existed in Boston might give occasion for one of Mayor SMITH's remarkable verdicts. We ought to say that there was a single clothes-press in the house which was not opened by the Committee. It was locked, and the superior did not happen to have the key at hand at the moment when the party about her reached it in their course. She was about to procure it, but some of the gentlemen (by this time we suppose convinced of the folly of expecting to find hidden enormities in the closets) said that it would be unnecessary. Several of the party, nevertheless, rattled the door with an amusing incredulity. We are glad to be able to solve their doubts and remove their fears. We can inform them and the public that that clothes-press has since *been opened in the presence of a Protestant gentleman from the City of Boston,* and proved to contain nothing but clean linen, neatly arranged upon the shelves. This statement will doubtless bring inexpressible relief to several gentlemen. There is a sink in the lower part of the building where foul water is poured away, to be conducted to the drain. This sink is covered with a lid, as is not unusual in houses where neatness and cleanliness prevail. Several of the visitors in their march lifted up this lid, looking with suspicious eyes, we suppose, to find some immured nun. We must do them the justice to say that they generally closed it speedily.

We proceed to point out the particulars in which the witnesses are unwilling to sustain our statement, not because they are at all essential, but in order that our readers and the public may understand how close has been the scrutiny to which our article has been subjected, and how conscientious and careful are the witnesses:

1. The article spoke of the school as "kept by seven ladies, Catholic *Sisters of Charity,* members of the order of Notre Dame." The words "Sisters of Charity" should have been omitted, as there is a technical inaccuracy in applying that term to the Sisters of Notre Dame.

2. The four words "with their hats on" should have been omitted in describing the visit to the Chapel. The visitors were uncovered, there and elsewhere, in the presence of the ladies.

3. The article should have stated that "the ladies' dresses hanging in their wardrobes were" inspected, and not "tossed over."

4. The persons to whom particular remarks were addressed were not stated with absolute precision in the article; but no remarks were mentioned that were not made, and others might have been added. The question "Whether there were any boys in the establishment?" was addressed, and repeated several times, to the lady-superior. The sisters all wear a badge suspended about the waist, with beads, a crucifix, &c. It was this, worn by one of the sisters, not the superior, which was handled, and not a "rosary suspended about her neck."

This completes the catalogue of the points in which our article fails of support. We are quite willing to qualify our statement by the concession of these points, so obviously immaterial; and we now state explicitly, that with this qualification, our article of Saturday is precisely correct, as is distinctly testified by the ladies at Roxbury, whose testimony would be conclusive in the strictest Court of Justice, and will not less readily command assent before the more liberal tribunal of public opinion. If it were worth while to attempt to add anything to the force of this assertion, we might support it by an affidavit sworn to before a Justice of the Peace.

Here then is the evidence, pertinent and conclusive, easily obtainable, which the Committee of Inquiry have neglected.

This much with regard to the truth of the statements which we have already made; but as we intimated on Tuesday, there is a new feature in the scene, which we omitted to describe, and to which we now ask the reader's attention.

In a small chamber in the house, one of the boarders, a young lady whose parents we believe reside in the island of Cuba, but who is herself an American by birth, speaking English perfectly—lay in her bed ill. During the day the sister-superior had been applying leeches to this sufferer; and the disagreeable operation was scarcely concluded, when the omnibuses drove up and the numerous party alighted. The advent of this indefinite band caused great terror in the school-room; the children literally screamed with fright. The superior's first care was to pacify them and calm their fears and next, recollecting what effect this noise and the unexpected arrival must have upon her young patient up stairs, the superior proceeded to her chamber, and bid her not be frightened; warned her that she might be disturbed, and advised her to appear to be asleep.

On receiving the party in the parlor below, the sister-superior informed them that one of her pupils was ill, lying abed in her chamber, and requested them to make as little noise as possible in approaching that part of the house. We need not tell our readers how gentlemen of ordinary refinement and dignity would have behaved in such a case; our business is to tell what these visitors did. On reaching the chamber where the girl lay, the superior stated the fact. Did the "gentlemen" shrink back? No, they pressed forward. One, it is believed, actually entered the room; and, at all events, several approached within twelve inches of the bedside. The chamber is scarcely larger than a closet; the bedstead is a small iron structure, and is placed close to the door—so that the inquisitors, without actually crossing the threshold, could carry their presence into its privacy. What were the feelings of that weak and suffering girl as these rude men hung over her, we shall not attempt to describe. They were not content with the view obtained by the ordinary door. She saw two men's heads peering into the room by another door, which was open, at the foot of the bed. To obtain this view these two "gentlemen" must have leaned over another bed, which stands across the open doorway in an adjoining room. We trust their curiosity was gratified.

There is no doubt whatever of the facts about this matter. We heard them first, indirectly, from one of the supernumerary visitors. We have since made inquiry, and we have unquestionable and direct evidence. Further than this, we have seen the young lady herself, a girl of twelve or thirteen years of age. She has been happily restored to health, and [illegible] and we have heard from her own lips the simple story of her trial. Nobody could look in the frank, open face of that young girl, so timid and blushing but with entire self-possession she answered the questions put her, and doubt one word of the story,—and he must be possessed of an effrontery of which we trust the inquisitors have the monopoly in Massachusetts, not to burn with indignation to think that such things are not only told but have actually happened. For ourselves we confess that we were half shocked of the task we had undertaken—*infandum jubes renovare dolorem*—when we found ourselves only *hearing* the brief tale of what those men *did*.

Is there a mother in Massachusetts who can read this recital without a shudder, recollecting that the Legislature possesses precisely as much (and precisely as little) power to authorize such an invasion of her daughter's sick-chamber, in any house in the State! But we are ashamed to place the disgrace of the affair to the account of want of authority. Where was the courtesy, where was the decency, where was the humanity of these men? Suppose the illness of the girl had been more critical than it was—suppose the superior had not been able to warn her of the approach of the band of inquisitors—who will answer for the result or defend the proceeding? Truly, now at least, and in Massachusetts, "The age of chivalry is gone." A modern BURKE might even utter a more bitter complaint. Chivalry has gone, and decency, and humanity.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The New Police Bill—Correspondence Between Mr. Gerard and Mayor Wood.

We have received copies of a correspondence which has just passed between JAMES W. GERARD and Mayor WOOD, in reference to the New Police Bill.

Mayor WOOD's letter is as follows:

MAYOR WOOD TO MR. GERARD.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 5, 1855.

DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor of the 4th inst. is received. I cannot conceive that anything in my Messages to the Common Council, which have been referred to, can be construed into an approval of either of the propositions made at Albany, this Winter, to amend the present law relating to the Police of this City. It is true that in both the inaugural and recommendatory messages, allusion is made to the present police system, as defective; but it is as plainly and distinctly set forth, as well as can be, that the defects lay in the restriction of the powers of the Mayor, as the head of the Police Department, and not [illegible] the theory of the proposition now before the Senate. In the first of these documents this position is plainly asserted, when I say, "though ostensibly head of the Police Department, he is not so practically, in the essential elements of authority, that of controlling the retention or removal of his own subordinates. The Chief of Police holds his place independent of the Mayor, that officer having been appointed during "good behavior," by the late Mayor and Board of Commissioners, under the law of 1853, which they construed to give that authority. He cannot, *solus*, appoint or remove the humblest subordinate in the service, nor make the rules and regulations for its governance. Of these requisites of power, so necessary to make an efficient police corps, he is by law deprived. Discipline can only be obtained and maintained by the firm hand of unrestricted power; besides, it is wrong in principle, to make any public officer responsible for the acts of subordinates, who are placed beyond his individual power to remove."

Here is a complaint of the want of power of the Mayor over the Department—that he should not divide it with others—that he is responsible for the conduct of the Police, and hence should govern it—that two Commissioners who can outvote him and control the appointments and removals should not be placed beside him to manage it. To leave no doubt as to these being my views then, as now, I quote again from the recommendatory message of January 11, 1855:

"This department of the City Government is placed more directly under the personal supervision of the Mayor than others; and, in assuming its direction, with the restricted power as to appointment and removal, which, after all, constitute the great elements of control, I feel much responsibility and concern."

And again, still carrying out the idea that there should be but one head and one power of appointment and removal, and that the two Judges, who now form part of the Board of Commissioners, should be taken away, and leave *all* to the Mayor, the following passage occurs:

"*I am confident the judiciary is not the proper authority for determining police matters, nor are its members qualified, either by habits of life or train of reflection, to make good Commissioners. The bench and the service would each be benefited by a separation. My colleagues on the present Police Board fully concur in these opinions.*"

The whole theory of my views of Executive Government of every character, so far as this City is concerned, *is one head. I am satisfied no good Government can* exist in a city like this containing so many thousands of the turbulent, the vicious, and the indolent, without a Chief Officer with necessary power to see to the faithful execution of the laws, for the protection of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. No inconsiderable portion of our population think that Republicanism consists in the absence of law and Government.

The bill now before the Senate proposes to create three Commissioners, who, with the Mayor *ex officio*, are to form a Board, who are to possess all the powers now held by the present Board. The Commissioners are to be elected by the people for the exclusive purpose of making and unmaking policemen. Now, though opposed to dividing the power of the Mayor over the Police, with any other officers, still if the principle is to be tolerated, better that high Judicial officers who are elected judges, and whose duties as Commissioners are incident to their duties upon the bench, should be his associates, than men who will be chosen for the purpose under the primary election system now in vogue. Great is the difference between Police Commissioners taken from high judicial positions, and Police Commissioners *made by the tools of party reeking from the stews of sin* and iniquity which at present have so much influence over party machinery. How far the lives and prosperity and the order and decency of the people of this city will be protected under a Board emanating from a source of this character, there can be no difficulty in divining. The Senate's proposition is to lessen my power over the Police, whereas I have asked for its increase. My message cannot be construed into any other position. I never used any other language. Instead of giving to the Mayor that strength, which a full exercise of the duties of Chief Magistrate of this City should possess, and without which there cannot be the necessary vigor and independence, it is proposed by this bill to take away power, to decentralize it, instead of concentrating it to him, by placing three active politicians alongside of him to annoy and worry him into a compliance with their party behests. It is not too much to add that the Department would soon be filled with men chosen for partisan services and not personal fitness, and the power that placed them in office, would protect them against the Mayor afterwards. Not only is the election of Police Commissioners as such *exclusively* for this duty objectionable, but the mode of the election under this bill is yet more so.

It provides that after the expiration of the terms of those named in the act, there are to be chosen two at every election, by taking the two candidates who receive the highest number of votes, in the same manner as the Governors of the Almshouse are selected. The alleged ground for this mode is, to secure a balance of partisan interest in the Board, because as it is said each party will be sure to elect a man, and hence parties will be divided. Now, even admitting that such would be its effect,—which it will not, as there are at least four political parties in this City,—and of course to do this it would be necessary to elect four Commissioners. Yet the theory of the mode is wrong, inasmuch as it secures the election of a Commissioner who has been rejected by the people. The second highest would be really and in fact discarded, as unfit to be entrusted with the important and delicate duties devolving upon the office. It is proposed to take this repudiated candidate and give him a seat at a Board with as full powers as the Mayor himself, and, in fact, to control the action of the Board itself, over the Mayor, even against his efforts to protect the City,—it may be from the very interests this Commissioner represents.

Suppose the gamblers, lottery men, and houses of prostitution, combine to elect Police Commissioners, who can say that if not successful in electing both, they would not at least secure the second highest, and consequently force upon us an agent to secure the protection of their peculiar interests! Another no less serious objection is the naming of Executive Officers in a bill by the Legislature. This is a clear encroachment upon the Executive by the Legislative branch. The government of the State is separated into the Judicial, Legislative, and Executive. These divisions are defined in the Constitution, not only of New-York, but of the United States, as well as every State in the Union. One branch has no Constitutional right to interfere with either of the others. The Legislature, in my judgment, can have no legal authority to perform Executive duties any more than it can Judicial duties. And here let me say, that if the liberties of this country are ever betrayed, it will be by Legislative encroachment, and not by Judicial or Executive tyranny. In our own State, the Legislature at Albany brings with it dread and alarm, whenever it commences. For years the property of individuals and the rights of municipal corporations have been trampled upon in its acts. Total disregard has been shown to vested rights, and every other safeguard which in former times could procure protection, and so bold has become this innovation, that there is now pending a bill to override a recent decision of the Supreme Court. Indeed, the other departments of Government have sunk into a more inferior condition, from which appeal is had to the Legislature, always with success, if the usual appliances are employed. The people must watch these encroachments. It is not only this City, but every other section of the State removed far from the Capital, that is subjected to this wrong. If the City of New-York, within four hours of Albany, and in hourly communication, suffers so much from these legislative frauds, how is it with the agricultural and manufacturing interests in the interior, which in some cases are removed far from the danger, and without means to be continually informed of its approach. This bill names persons to do executive duty. If this can be, why not abolish our courts and name commissions as boards of referees to act instead? Why not in short give up all to the two houses of the Legislature, and permit them to absorb the other branches of government which by the constitution are placed independent of the law-making power, as the law-making power is of them. By reference to my message, you will see this evil more fully exposed.

These and other reasons which time will not permit a reference to, will prevent my giving support to this Senate proposition. I am against it in all its length and breadth, and though concurring in some of the provisions of the amendments to the Charter proposed, I would reject the whole rather than appear to recognize the fatal principles declared, affecting our Police system.

In reply to what is stated of my political proclivities, and the assertion that I am using, or intend to use, the Police for personal or partisan purposes, it is scarcely necessary to allude. The position I hold in public estimation is not the result of party machinery. As a Magistrate and Chief Executive officer of this City, I know no party, and recognize no political obligations. The principles which govern my administration are not in keeping with the practices of any party of the day, whatever may be their professions before election. And, though claiming no originality of ideas, yet the practical application of principles of government so long professed, but never practiced, is a novel procedure in a public officer, and puzzles the leaders wonderfully. Hence I am at no loss to divine why partisan designs should be attributed to me, by men who cannot understand that popular applause can be obtained in any other way, than by political trickery or the declamations of the demagogue. I understand my own position fully. Without egotism, permit me to say that I am fully conscious of a place in public esteem far beyond and above any party, and to add the belief that if a candidate for the office of Mayor to-morrow, the people would not desert me if every political organization in the City were to combine in opposition. Therefore, is it necessary for me to act the part of the mere politician, and by prostituting the whole Police Department to political purposes, to jeopard this position? Can any party make me swerve from duty and a proper sense of personal security, as to throw away the good opinion of nearly all my fellow citizens, whose support is worth having? This can never be! The same principles and acts which have given me the confidence of the community, will enable me to hold it during the time of my administration. Of this I have no fear. The danger to the public lies not in any relaxation or dereliction upon my part, nor in my improper use of the police, but in the passage of this bill. The police has been the main instrument by which I have been enabled to perform the acts which have secured public approval. Take it away, and the horrors of bad Government will return upon us four-fold, and it will be difficult then to combat the assertion which will be made that as head of the Department, (although stripped of the power) I have been derelict and have deviated from the present policy. Is it uncharitable to add that some such design may have influenced the projectors of this scheme? That its authors suppose that whilst the people will continue to hold me to a strict accountability for the maintenance of the reforms initiated and sustained, would at the same time forget that the means by which they have been effected were taken away, and thus demand a continuation of reform, after all power of enforcing them had ceased. This opinion of the intelligence of the people, though not very flattering, is consistent with the motives which have evidently dictated this measure.

The warmth of expression of this letter may offend—my language may appear as if emanating from excitement, which is not the fact. *It is true I feel deeply these* efforts to deprive me of the means by which any improvement in our City is effected. No man but myself can appreciate the critical state of our social condition, if the authorities are deprived of control of the only means of preventing dangers of far more serious character than have ever before threatened us. I am no alarmist, but believe me sincere when I tell you that in my opinion New-York can only be saved from a rule of corruption engendered by the devotees of the three great vices, viz.: Intemperance, Gaming and Debauchery, but by the strong one-man power, who, with a bold and fearless hand, can command the entire police force without hindrance or molestation. My many pressing duties *have not permitted me time to do justice to this subject.* This letter is hastily written, and full of imperfections, but without reference to its style or matter, receive it is the honest protest of your friend and fellow-citizen.

FERNANDO WOOD.

P. S.—*In answer to your request as to the publication of this letter,* you may do so, provided you deem my views of sufficient public interest. F. W.

To JAMES W. GERARD, Esq.

OYSTERS.

The New-York Oyster Trade.

The Committee on Public Health of the Board of Councilmen met on Wednesday afternoon in the Councilmen's Chamber, to hear arguments relative to the Ordinance of 1839, prohibiting the sale of oysters during the month of May, June, July and August. A large number of oyster dealers and others interested in the sale and consumption of oysters were present.

The Committee announcing that they were ready to hear any statement of facts bearing upon the matter in question, ex-Recorder TALLMADGE stated that he had been solicited by a majority of the oyster dealers of the City to urge in their behalf before the Committee the repeal of the ordinance of 1839, proscribing the sale of oysters during the Summer months. As the readiest and most intelligible mode, however, of getting at the *facts of the case, he would call upon a few of the oldest* and largest oyster dealers of the City who were present, and in connection with the Committee, catechise them upon such points deemed most directly connected with the question at issue.

Mr. HOUSEMAN was first called, and in response to the various interrogations proposed, stated that he had been engaged in the oyster business over thirty years. For the past twenty-five years New-York City, he said, had been supplied mainly with oysters from Virginia. Previous to this, the City obtained its supply from beds in its vicinity. The oysters native here generally spawn in May.

The Virginia oysters spawn during all the months of the year. The York River—or Virginia oysters, are as good to eat in the Summer months as in other months. All the Virginia oysters are not transplanted. The general time of transplanting them is in March and April. By putting it off later, the oysters are often lost. He lost last year a boat load of 3,000 bushels by such delay. He had never been to Virginia personally, and could not state as to the positive condition of the oyster in the bed. He thought he could judge pretty decisively by seeing them after they come here, as they come here in so short a time.

Mr. RUCKMAN, being called, said he had been engaged some thirty years in the oyster trade. He had been engaged largely in bringing oysters from Virginia to New-York. In the latter part of April the weather was too warm to allow them to be brought here. Previous to this time, in cool weather, oysters will keep five or six weeks. In the latter period they will keep but a day or two. If a ready market is not found for them they have to transplant them, which they do, in water, some nine or ten feet in depth.

Milky oysters he did not regard as being unhealthy, but they were unsalable. There are nearly eight hundred persons in New-York who import oysters from Virginia. Two hundred vessels are employed in the trade. In Virginia ten thousand are engaged in supplying the New-York market. Shifting the oysters from Virginia to our water here has a purifying effect. The Southern oysters are the lowest priced in the market. The growth of the vicinity of New-York would not begin to supply the demand.

Mr. DECKER, a retired oyster dealer, said he had been engaged in the oyster trade over fifty years. The native oyster spawns generally in July, some in August, depending upon the warmth or coolness of the season. It also depends upon the depth of water they are placed in. Oysters are brought here from Virginia in March and April. These do not usually spawn at all. Being transplanted they acquire fatness and become fat and palatable. The effect of the Northern Winter they cannot stand, but lose their vitality. It makes some difference what kind and the depth of water they are taken from in Virginia before being brought here. When oysters here for any reason are replanted, it is better to change the place of planting. Southern oysters that are wintered become so to speak naturalized, and are like the native oyster. In conclusion he stated that he had taken great pride in his calling as an oyster dealer—that from his long experience in the business he considered himself competent to judge of the nature and healthfulness of the oyster. In view of his experience and knowledge, he would unqualifiedly state that Virginia oysters were perfectly healthy during the Summer months.

Mr. THOMPSON was next called—About nine-tenth of the oysters consumed here were transplanted from Virginia. He did not know of the sale of natural or native oysters in the City during the Summer months. Virginia oysters he pronounced healthy in Summer. In other respects Mr. THOMPSON corroborated Mr. RUCKMAN's statement.

Mr. RUCKMAN being recalled and interrogated upon the point of the sale of native oysters in the City, gave it as his opinion that during the entire Summer not one cart-load was sold in all. It was as easy, he stated, to tell the natural from the transplanted oyster as to distinguish coppers from silver.

Mr. CHRISTY briefly stated his experience in the oyster trade, and corroborated the statements of those preceding, as to the period of the oyster's spawning and healthfulness in Summer.

Mr. JOHN DECKER made a few remarks, in the course of which he alluded to the panic that some time since arose as to the healthfulness of oysters in the warmer months, characterizing it as only the result of entire ignorance. The oyster, the transplanted oyster particularly, he challenged it to be shown to be unhealthy. The most learned chemists, in the stomachs of those alleged to have died from eating oysters, had been unable to trace anything showing the oyster as the direct agent of disease. He hoped the Committee would do their duty, not to the public alone, but to the oyster dealers and their interests. Duty to both was free and unrestricted trade.

Mr. TALMADGE followed with a speech of some length, summing up the statements that had been submitted to the Committee. The question brought to their view was a difficult and delicate one. The extent of the oyster trade in the City made it a question of no small magnitude. He then read a statement of the amount of oysters sold in Clinton Market during the years 1853 and 1854. During 1853 the aggregate amount of sales were $685,000. In 1854 they were $914,000.

This was a statement he said of only a single market, and that a minor one. Add to this the sale of the other markets with the immense supply necessary for the interior State market, and the oyster trade it would be seen was enormous, involving a yearly capital of over five millions of dollars. He next alluded to the ordinance, which it was the desire of the oyster dealers of the City to have annulled. The ordinance was passed in 1839. The various provisions of it he proceeded to review at length. Because an occasional unhealthy oyster found its way in the market, that was no reason why the whole trade should be prohibited. As well, because sometimes there were sold in market the flesh of calves of premature birth, or other meat rendered putrid and unwholesome for any reason, you might cut off the entire trade in meat. But as the law meets such special cases, so if unhealthy oysters are sold, it was only necessary to enact a law meeting such cases. He alleged that the reasons inducing to the adoption of the ordinance in question were now done away with. He was proceeding to enforce further reasons why said ordinance should be annulled, when the Chairman announced that the Committee must withdraw, as the hour had arrived for the meeting of the Board of Councilmen.

The Committee adjourned *sine die*.

THE "VEHICULARS."

The Street-Cleaning Machine.

A communication was received in the Board of Aldermen last evening, from the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in reply to a resolution of inquiry in relation to the authority by which a contract had been made with the proprietors of the street-cleaning machines for cleaning the First, Second, Fourth and Sixth Wards [illegible] contract. The Commissioner states that as soon as the contractors refused or neglected to perform the work pursuant to their contract, he notified the Board of Councilmen of the fact, and immediately proceeded to clean the streets of such Districts at the expense of the contractors. The proprietors of the street-cleaning machines, the Commissioner further states, applied to the Mayor and himself for permission to make a trial of the machines in order to test their ability, and that thereupon, with the sanction of the Mayor, said machines were employed to clean the First, Second, Fourth and Sixth Wards, subject to be canceled at any time if the contract entered into was not fulfilled. A trial was made first in the Second Ward, which proving satisfactory, a contract was made with the proprietors of said machines, by which they have agreed to clean the streets embraced within the First, Second, Fourth and Sixth Wards respectively, during the remainder of the term of the contract entered into by the original contractors, at the following prices: First Ward, three months, $2,950; Second Ward, do., $1,500; Fourth Ward, do., $1,700; Sixth Ward, do., $2,250.

A debate arose.

Alderman KELLY spoke in approval of the course of the Commissioner. He was glad to have the streets made clean in any way. Mayor WOOD, he thought, deserved much credit for the zeal he had shown, not only in having the streets made cleaner, but in thus finding those work who perhaps otherwise would be unemployed. He hoped no obstructions would be placed in the way of the Mayor's reform.

Alderman VOORHIS read from the contract made with the original contractors, and insisted that the Commissioner had a perfect right to make a new contract and hire the work done at the expense of the original contractors.

Alderman HERRICK argued in favor of retaining the former system of cleaning the streets, by manual labor—by appliance of bone and muscle. He hoped, though, that none but native-born citizens would be employed for the purpose.

Alderman BRIGGS said that from appearances some of *them might have to yet join in a little of their sinew in* removing the dirt from the streets.

Aldermen BROWN and HOWARD followed, and opposed the employment of the street machines. They argued that a new system was necessary, and that by the contract system the streets could never be properly cleaned.

Alderman WILLIAMSON offered a resolution that the Comptroller be instructed not to pay any moneys to Smith, Sickles & Co. on account of any contract entered into for the cleaning of the streets of the First, Second, Fourth and Sixth Wards, and that the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps be directed to keep the streets in the above Wards properly cleaned at the expense of the contractors, by the employment of persons who are residents of the City.

The subject was finally referred to the Committee on Cleaning Streets.

How People will be Stupid.

It is a matter of great surprise that people will persist in doing ridiculous things; which, manifestly, they should not do. Scarcely a day passes that the City Press do not contain accounts of shameful "mock auction" and "patent safe" swindles, perpetrated on inquisitive gentlemen visitors from the rural districts. It would naturally be considered that the publicity given to these impositions would be sufficient to prevent their repetition, by deterring parties from visiting suspicious places, where beautiful gold watches are constantly "going" at a "great sacrifice;" or to be too ready to make the acquaintance of every insinuating scamp whom they chance to meet; or too eager to accept an invitation to visit the Elysian Fields to inspect a new and wonderful "patent safe." The flags of the mock-auctioneers do not wave in vain; and the "safe" speculators drive a flourishing and increasing business. The Mayor has put a partial stop to this; but it is only partial as yet.

And then, there is another piece of stupidity to be talked of. For weeks past the public have been notified, by advertisements, by editorials, by posters profusely distributed, that on and after the first of April, in accordance with enactment, all *unprepaid letters* would be sent directly to the Dead Letter office, and not to the persons to whom they were addressed. Such notice, so publicly and repeatedly given one would suppose to be sufficient to prevent the deposit of a single unprepaid letter. But not so. We hear from sundry quarters that on the day on which the law went into operation, several hundreds of unprepaid letters were deposited in the various City offices, and that every day since, the number so deposited has not much diminished.

The obtuseness of the parties who are victimized by mock-auction and patent-safe proprietors, may be accounted for by supposing them guilty of never reading the papers. But how account for the carelessness of those who write letters to be sent to the Dead Letter office?

It is very evident that all the stupid people are not dead yet.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held at the rooms of the Commission, Anthony-street, on Wednesday afternoon. Commissioner VERPLANCK, President, in the Chair.

After the transaction of the regular weekly business, the members had a conversation relative to the measure now before the Legislature at Albany, touching the Emigrant Commission.

Commissioner KENNEDY thought the bill recently introduced by Mr. SPENCER an unnecessary and a useless one.

Commissioner KELLY had been to Albany nearly every week since the 1st of January, and he had seen no bill or parts of a bill relating to the Emigrant Commission of which he could approve.

The other members of the Board coincided with Messrs. KELLY and KENNEDY, and it was resolved to take immediate action to inform the Legislature of the views of the Board touching the bills relating to the Commission now before that body.

Commissioner CRABTREE informed the Board that the Venezuelan Consul at this port had made overtures to him for the transportation to Venezuela of the Sardinian emigrants recently arrived here by the frigate *Des Geneys*. He had made no final agreement with the Consul in the matter, but the subject was still in negotiation.

The following summary statement shows the condition of the Commission April 4:

Aggregate rec'pts from Jan. 1 to April 4, 1855	$76,[illegible]
Balance on hand Jan. 1	61,198 46
Total	$137,[illegible]
Aggregate disbursements to April 4	173,[illegible]
Overdraft from Mechanics' Bank	34,[illegible]
Due Counties	12,[illegible]
Emigrants arrived from Jan. 1 to April 4	[illegible],170
Number of persons in the institution	[illegible],411

The British Recruits and Neutrality Laws.

District Attorney MCKEON had an extra excitement on Wednesday night in relation to the supposed violation of the neutrality laws by certain agents of Great Britain, &c., &c. The steamboat *State of Maine* was lying at Pier No. 3 North River with a number of loafers hanging round her decks, when Mr. MCKEON made his appearance among the passengers, and, looking around, discovered a passenger who had been accused of enlisting men to go to Canada, and also a group of men and boys whom he suspected had been induced to enter into the movement. One of these suspicious persons was a Frenchman and another was a German; a third might have been an Irishman, but the fourth was certainly a Cockney. These suspicious-looking persons gave evasive replies to leading questions. The District Attorney told them he knew all about the object of their expedition, and that they were going to make war against the despotism of Russia, and that they had better go ashore at once, and not wait until the United States Marshal should come down and take them all into custody. The Frenchman took his carpet bag and left; the Dutchman smoked his pipe and looked unutterable things; the Cockney stuck to his berth, and would not move. No arrests were made.

Opening of a New Judicial District Court.

The Court-room of the Seventh Judicial District was opened for public business on Wednesday. The building is a handsome brick erection on Eighty-sixth-street, corner of Fourth-avenue. The first floor is occupied by stores, as yet untenanted—the building being three stories in height, of which the upper story forms a concert-room. The Judicial Court on Eighty-sixth-street is sufficiently large for the purposes of the district, and is very neatly furnished.

Mr. Justice PEARSON and the Clerk were in attendance, and the issue of a few unimportant summonses formed all the business that was done.

The Police Court, on the same floor, looks out upon the Fourth-avenue, from whence it has an entrance. The connection between the Police and Judicial Courts is formed by four intervening lobbies. Underneath the Police Court are the cells. The carpenters and painters are yet busy in the police department of the building, where no business has as yet been transacted.

Eastern Dispensary.

The annual meeting of the Eastern Dispensary was held on Tuesday; SOLOMON JENNER presiding. From an abstract of the report, we ascertain the following particulars in reference to the operations of the charity. The number of patients attended during the past year has been 20,981, of that number 183 have [illegible] account the class from which such mortality is derivable, as well as that infants form a large proportion of the admissions. The number of persons (chiefly children) vaccinated by the vaccine department of the Eastern Dispensary, are 2,989. The Dispensary congratulate themselves on the success of their operations in this matter. One physician attached to the Dispensary devotes his time exclusively to the business of vaccination. In order to secure its full efficiency, lymph has been procured by Dr. COCKROFT, last Fall, from the National Vaccine Institution in London, and the virus now in use is considered to be decidedly prophylactic and equal to any in the States. We ought to mention that the Dispensary has made vaccination a distinct and yet combined department, confided to the care of an intelligent person, and thus likely to be productive of a great amount of public good.

The expenditures for the year have been $3,731 44, which have been met by private contributions and donations from the City and the State. The salaries to the medical officers, of whom there are six, (who are there in rotation an hour each day,) are respectively $100 per annum. The newly-elected officers for the ensuing year are WM. P. COOLEDGE, Esq., President; No. 49 Essex-street; S. JENNER, Esq., Vice-President; E. D. BROWN, Esq., (Mechanics' and Traders' Bank,) Treasurer; W. W. SMITH, Esq., No. 119 Third-avenue, Secretary. The general impression is that this useful institution is manifesting praiseworthy activity. Fortunately the deaths from small-pox during the past Winter have been few. Its special attention to the department of vaccination (gratuitous to the recipients) is a matter deserving public recognition and approval.

Illness of the Assaulted Embroideress.

The officer dispatched by Justice PEARCY yesterday to the residence of ELIZABETH SMITH, who had been brutally assaulted by a German Jew named ROSENBAUM and his minions on 27th ult., for the purpose of *bringing her to the Mayor's Office to prosecute* the parties, reported that the young lady was confined to her bed seriously ill, from the treatment she had received at the hands of her unmanly assailants. ROSENBAUM presented himself before the Judge, and in a very cavalier way commenced a tissue of impertinence and contradiction, which was only checked by Justice PEARCY intimating to him that he would cool his courage by sending him forthwith to the Tombs.

Wicked Dogs.

A man named MAURICE O'CONNOR made complaint yesterday before Justice PEARCY, of having been attacked in the yard of his house by a large yellow dog belonging to a baker named PHILIP SCHAFFER. He stated that the dog is exceedingly fierce, and that although chained, the length of his chain admits of the animal having full scope through the yard. The animal sprang upon the complainant as he entered the yard, and having seized him by the throat knocked him violently on the ground, and whilst partially insensible, bit him severely on the nose, lips and cheek. The man presented a truly frightful appearance. This is an unmitigated and dangerous nuisance. On Wednesday a poor woman also appeared before the same Judge with her leg badly torn. German bakers and rum-sellers are almost without exception, provided with ferocious brutes resembling bloodhounds.

Loss of Life by Camphene.

A few evenings ago a shocking accident befel Miss SCHAFFER, (sister of C. W. SCHAFFER, Esq.,) at her residence in First-street, by an explosion of camphene. She was sitting at a table with a lamp containing the fluid, and while her attention was attracted in another direction, the lamp was upset by a child striking her elbow against it. The top of the lamp suddenly came off, and in an instant the fluid was in a blaze. Miss S. was terribly burned, and died yesterday morning. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts. Miss SCHAFFER's age was 20 years.

Passing Counterfeit Bills.

FRANCIS OSBORNE, a blacksmith, from Philadelphia, was yesterday convicted of forgery in the second degree, for uttering two $5 bills on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia. Sentence, five years in State Prison.

☞ Hot-cross-buns will be in demand this day. Good Churchmen will duly observe Good Friday. Fasting for sins committed, sins overlooked, sins unrepented-of, is the mode of observance suitable to the day. Lent ends—the Passover approaches.

☞ Mrs. HILLYER, the wife of the United States Marshal for this District, died in this City yesterday. Mrs. HILLYER was a native of New-Jersey. She endured a lingering illness.

☞ The monthly meeting of the Journalists' Club will be held to-morrow (Saturday), at Moffat's Building, at 3 P. M. Officers are to be elected.

☞ April wept yesterday. The first Spring rain.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

AN ACT

For the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Intoxicating liquor, except as hereinafter provided, shall not be sold, or kept for sale, or with intent to be sold, by any person, for himself or any other person, in any place whatever; nor shall it be given away (except as a medicine, by physicians practising the profession of medicine as a business, or for sacramental purposes,) nor be kept with intent to be given away in any place whatever, except in a dwelling-house in which, or in any part of which, no tavern, store, grocery, shop, boarding or victualing house, or room for gambling, dancing, or other public amusement or recreation of any kind is kept; nor shall it be kept or deposited in any place whatever, except in such dwelling-house, as above described, or in a church, or place of worship, for sacramental purposes, or in a place where either some chemical, mechanical or medicinal art, requiring the use of liquor, is carried on as a regular branch of business, or while in actual transportation from one place to another, or stored in a warehouse prior to its reaching the place of its destination. This section shall not apply to liquor the right to sell which in this State is given by any law or treaty of the United States.

SEC. 2. Any citizen, of good moral character, who is an elector of the town or city where he intends to sell intoxicating liquor, as hereinafter provided, and who is not a peddler, nor the keeper of, or interested in any boarding or victualing house, grocery or fruit store, or any bar-room, confectionery, inn, tavern, or other place of public entertainment, or the keeper of, or interested in any museum, theatre or other place of public amusement, nor the captain, commander, agent, clerk or servant of or on any vessel, boat or water craft of any kind whatever, may keep for sale, and may sell intoxicating liquor or alcohol, for mechanical, chemical or medicinal purposes, and wine for sacramental use; provided he shall within one year previous, have filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which such liquor is to be sold, an undertaking executed by himself and two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the County Judge of the said county, or in the City of New-York by one of the judges of the Common Pleas, and acknowledged before said judge, that he will not violate any provision of this act, and will pay all fines, damages and costs which may be imposed upon or recovered against him, in any action, civil or criminal, to be commenced under any of the provisions of this act; and provided further, that he shall also have filed with his undertaking, a declaration, on oath or affirmation, taken before said judge, setting forth the town or ward, and particularly designating and describing the premises and place in which he intends to sell such liquor, and declaring that he is an elector of such town or ward, and does not use intoxicating liquor as a beverage, and is not, and during the time he shall sell such liquor, will not be a peddler, nor the keeper of, nor interested in any inn, tavern, boarding-house, victualing-house, grocery or fruit store, bar-room, confectionery, or other place of public entertainment, nor the keeper of, nor interested in any theatre, museum or other place of public amusement, or the captain, commander, agent, clerk or servant of or on any vessel, boat or water craft, of any kind whatever, and will not violate any provision of this act; and provided further, that he shall, within one year previous, have filed a copy of such undertaking and declaration, certified by the County Clerk, in the office of the clerk of the town or city in which such liquor is to be sold. No such undertaking shall be approved by any such judge unless the applicant shall be a man of good moral character, and such sureties shall be freeholders within such county, and shall severally justify in the sum of $500 each, over and above all debts, demands, liabilities or legal exemptions, and shall also make oath or affirmation that they have not become possessed of any property for the purpose of enabling them to justify as such sureties, and that they are not, and will not become, directly or indirectly, engaged or interested in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor during the continuance of their suretyship.

SEC. 3. Any person authorized, as in the last section provided, shall not do anything contrary to his said undertaking, nor to what he has sworn in his said oath or affirmation, nor shall he sell any liquor known by him to be impure or adulterated, nor shall he suffer any liquor sold by him to be drunk upon the premises where the same is sold; but he may sell in the following cases and no other:

1. To any person of the age of twenty-one years, being of good character for sobriety, provided the person selling the same shall have good reason to believe, and shall believe that the same is intended by the purchaser to be used for some one of the purposes in the preceding section named, and not to be sold, disposed of or given away, or to be drunk on the premises, contrary to the provisions of this act; or,

2. To any person authorized to sell such liquor, as in the last section provided.

Every person authorized to sell, as in the last section provided, shall keep a book of sales, in which he shall enter, or cause to be entered, every sale made by him, which entry shall contain the kind, quantity, price, purpose of sale, name of the person to whom, and time when made, and which book shall at all times, during business hours, be open to public examination by any resident of the town or city. Every person so selling liquor shall file with the clerk of the town or city [illegible] of each month, a sworn copy of such sales, and of all purchases made by him, containing kind, quantity and price, with an affidavit that the same contains a correct account of the sales, and all the sales and purchases made by him during the previous month, according to his best knowledge, information and belief. But nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent the sale by legal process (in case of the insolvency of the authorized liquor-seller) of any liquors held by him at the time of such insolvency, or any other liquor-seller authorized to sell by this act, nor to prevent the legal representatives of any deceased person (who at the time of his decease was an authorized liquor-seller) from selling any such liquors as may come to their possession as property of such deceased liquor-seller, to any person authorized by this act to sell liquor.

SEC. 4. Every person who shall violate any provision of either of the preceding sections, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and except for failure to file his returns or make his entries as in the second section provided, shall forfeit all the liquor kept by him in violation of either of the preceding sections, and be punished as follows: For any violation of section first, for the first offence, by a fine of fifty dollars; for the second offence, by a fine of one hundred dollars, and thirty days' imprisonment; for the third and every subsequent offence, by a fine of not less than one hundred, nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, and by imprisonment not less than three nor more than six months. For any violation of section second or third, by a fine of one hundred dollars and by imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty days, and be ever thereafter disqualified for selling liquor within this State. Upon every conviction the defendant shall also be required to pay all costs and fees, as provided by this act. In default of payment of any such fine, costs and fees, or any part thereof, the defendant shall be committed until the same are paid, not less than one day per dollar of the amount unpaid. If any person purchasing any liquor as in the last section provided, shall at the time make any false statement concerning the use to which such liquor is to be applied, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall forfeit and pay a fine of ten dollars and costs, as provided in this Act, and stand committed until paid, not less than one day per dollar of the amount unpaid.

SEC. 5. Every justice of the peace, police justice, county judge, city judge, and in addition, in the City of New-York, the Recorder, City Judge, each justice of the Marine Court and the justices of the district courts, and in all cities where there is a recorder's court, the recorder shall have power to issue process, hear and determine charges, and punish for all offences arising under any of the provisions of this Act, and they are each hereby authorized and required to hold courts of special sessions for the trial of such offences, and under this Act to do all other acts and exercise the same authority that may be done or exercised by justices of the peace in criminal cases and by courts of special sessions, as the same are now constituted; and the term "magistrate," as used in this Act, shall be deemed to refer to and include each officer named in this section. Such courts of special sessions shall not be required to take the examination of any person brought before it upon charge of an offence under this Act, but shall proceed to trial as soon thereafter as the complainant can be notified; and for good cause shown he may adjourn from time to time, not exceeding twenty days. At the time of joining issue, and not after, either party may demand trial by jury, in which case the magistrate shall issue a venire and cause a jury to be summoned and empanneled as in other criminal cases in courts of special sessions. The complainant may appear upon such trial upon behalf of the people, and prosecute the same with or without counsel. He may also prosecute the same in all courts to which, as hereinafter provided, appeal may be taken by attorney, or he may apply to the District Attorney, whose duty it shall be, upon such application, to appear and conduct said appeal from the judgment thereon. The same costs and disbursements shall be allowed against the defendant upon such appeals as are now allowed in civil actions in those courts to which appeals may be taken according to the provisions of this Act. In all cases, if the District Attorney shall appear and conduct the appeal, the costs, if any, shall go to him for his individual use, in other cases to the complainant, and in default of the payment of the whole or any part thereof, the defendant may be committed in the same manner as provided in the fourth section of this act.

SEC. 6. Whenever complaint on oath or affirmation shall be made in writing to any magistrate by two or more credible persons, resident of the county where the complaint is made, or of an adjoining county, that he or they have reason to believe, and do believe, that intoxicating liquor is kept or deposited in violation of any provision of section first of this act, whether the person so keeping or depositing the same is or is not known to the complainant, in some specified place or places within the city or town in which such complaint is made, or upon any wharf adjacent thereto, or within five hundred yards of the boundaries thereof, which complaint shall state the facts and circumstances upon which such belief is founded, or such facts and circumstances shall be stated upon oath or affirmation of some other person, it shall be the duty of such magistrate, if he is satisfied that there is probable cause for said belief, forthwith to issue a warrant, directed in the same manner as criminal processes are now directed, commanding the officer with proper assistance, forthwith diligently to search such place or places, and to seize all intoxicating liquor found therein, which from said complaint or other proof furnished, said magistrate shall be satisfied there is probable cause for believing it is kept or deposited in violation of any provision of section first, together with the vessels in which the same is contained, and to store the same in some safe and convenient place, to be disposed of as hereinafter provided. If the name of the owner or keeper, or both, the person so keeping or depositing said liquor shall be made known, or ascertained to the satisfaction of said magistrate, he shall issue a separate warrant for the arrest of such person to be dealt with according to the provisions of this act. But no warrant shall be issued under this act to search any such dwelling-house as is described in section first of this act, unless the occupant thereof shall have been convicted, as hereinbefore provided, of having said intoxicating liquor in his dwelling-house, or suffered it to be done, within one year next preceding the issuing thereof. Every warrant so issued shall particularly describe the place to be searched, and the things to be seized.

SEC. 7. Whenever any liquor shall be seized under any provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the officer by whom such seizure is made, except in cases where the owner thereof shall have been arrested, forthwith to give written notice to the owner or his agent, if known, of the seizure of such liquors, which, and the vessels containing the same, shall be described in such notice, as near as may be, and of the name of the magistrate by whom the warrant was issued, or in case of seizure under section twelfth, before whom the person arrested was carried, and the name and residence of such officer making such seizure, and the time of such seizure. Such notice shall be served by delivering it to the owner or his agent, personally, or by leaving the same at his last or usual place of residence, with a person of mature age residing on the premises. If the owner or his agent cannot be found, and his place of residence is not known to the officer, such notice shall be served by delivering the same to any person of mature age, residing, or being employed in the place in which such liquor was contained, or, if none such can be found, by posting the same in a conspicuous place, upon the outer door of such place, and copies of such notice, containing also a description of the place in which such liquor was found, shall be forthwith conspicuously posted in at least three public places within said city or town. Any person may, at any time before forfeiture, present to the magistrate named in such notice, an affidavit or affirmation in writing, stating that such liquor, at the time of such seizure, was actually owned by him, or by some other person named by him, for whom he is agent; that he or such person had not become possessed thereof for the purpose of preventing its forfeiture, and that the same had not been kept contrary to the provisions of this act, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and also specifying the purpose for which, the place where, under which exception of section first the same was kept, and the facts particularly showing it to be within the exception; and thereupon the same proceedings before such magistrate, shall in all respects be had, as are provided in section fifth. Upon the trial of such claim, the Custom-House certificates of importation, and proofs of marks on the casks or packages, corresponding thereto, shall not be received as sufficient evidence that the liquors contained in said casks or packages are those actually imported therein. The magistrates shall keep minutes of the proceedings, testimony and judgment upon all trials under this or section fifth, which shall be subscribed by him. He shall have power to issue process, to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to punish for non-attendance as witnesses or jurors, in the same manner as in civil actions before justices of the peace.

SEC. 8. Either the complainant or other person prosecuting in behalf of the people or defendant, may appeal to the Supreme Court at general term, from any judgment of any magistrate rendered under any provision of this Act, by serving upon such magistrate, and the complainant or such other person, or the defendant, as the case may be, written notice thereof, specifying the grounds of appeal, within ten days after the rendering of such judgment, the service to be made as now provided in appeals from justices' courts in civil actions. The decision of the Supreme Court shall be final, unless with the decision one of the judges thereof shall file a certificate, that a legal question is involved therein, upon which it is proper to take the opinion of the Court of Appeals; in which case an appeal may may be taken to the Court of Appeals. The service of such notice shall be of no effect on behalf of the defendant or complainant, unless he shall at the same time deliver to the magistrate an undertaking to the people of the State of New-York, in the sum of five hundred dollars, with one or more sureties, to be approved by such magistrate or county judge, conditioned that, if the judgment be affirmed on such appeal, or upon a subsequent appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeals they will pay the amount of the fine and costs contained in such judgment, and that the defendant shall not, during the pendency of said appeal, violate any provision of this act, and that they will jointly and severally pay all fines, damages and costs which may be adjudged against him, in consequence of any such violation; and in case such defendant shall be required by such judgment to be imprisoned, or to stand committed, with the further condition that he will appear in the Court of General Sessions of said county, at the term thereof next after the affirmance of such judgment, and not depart therefrom without leave, and obey and abide by the order of such Court of General Sessions, so as to such imprisonment or commitment. Upon the giving of such notice and undertaking, all further proceedings upon such judgment shall be stayed, until such appeal shall have been decided, or dismissed for want of prosecution, as hereinafter provided. No proceeding or judgment had or rendered under any provision of this act, shall be set aside or be void by reason of any technical error or defect not affecting the merits; but the same may be amended without notice before or after judgment, or upon appeal or review, or after judgment rendered upon appeal or review, when by such amendment substantial justice will be promoted. Any judgment or verdict rendered under any provision of this act against evidence may be reversed upon appeal, as in civil actions. All appeals from judgments under this act shall have the same precedence as other criminal causes, and may be moved out of their order at any time by either party.

SEC. 9. Whenever any appeal shall be taken according to the provisions of the last section, it shall be the duty of the magistrate, within ten days thereafter, to file a return of the testimony and proceedings had before him upon the trial of such action, together with the notice of appeal and undertaking, if any, and his certificate that the same contains all the testimony and proceedings had before him on such trial, in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the trial was had. After the filing of the papers as aforesaid, the same rules and proceedings shall in all respects govern the appeal to the final determination thereof, as to amending the return of said magistrate, as are now provided in civil actions, except as hereinbefore modified; provided nevertheless, if either the complainant or defendant cannot be found to be served with notice as now provided, the same may be served by filing it with the county clerk and attaching thereunto an affidavit containing the reasons for so doing. If the complainant, other than some one of the officers whose duty it is made to enter complaint, shall fail to appear and defend or prosecute any appeal brought under any provision of this act, or to apply to the District Attorney as provided in section fifth, he shall be personally liable to the defendant for the costs of the said defendant, to be recovered in a civil action. All executions issued upon the final determination of any appeal adversely to the defendant, to collect the judgment thereon, shall be in the name of the people of the State of New-York against the property and person. If any execution so issued shall be returned unsatisfied, in whole or in part, the District Attorney may, and he is hereby authorized to bring an action upon such undertaking, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, and recover therein the amount of such judgment and costs.

SEC. 10. Whenever any liquor seized under any provision of this act, shall not be adjudged forfeited, the officer having the same in custody shall return it to the place where it was seized; but when it shall be adjudged forfeited, as provided in any section of this act, or whenever any trial shall have resulted adversely to the defendant, and the time for serving notice of appeal shall have elapsed and no notice and undertaking shall have been served, or the judgment appealed from shall have been finally decided adversely to the defendant, and notice thereof given to the magistrate before whom the trial was had, it shall be the duty of such magistrate forthwith to issue a warrant commanding that the liquor so seized and forfeited be destroyed. And the officer to whom the same shall be delivered, shall forthwith proceed in the presence of one of the complainants, or of some other person to be designated in such warrant, and to be summoned by him to execute the same, and such person shall join with the officer in making return by affidavit, of the time, place and manner of the execution of such warrant, and upon the receipt of said return, said magistrate shall order execution to issue to said officer, who shall proceed to sell the vessels which contained said liquor; and the proceeds of said sale shall be applied in like manner as provided by this act in other cases.

SEC. 11. Whenever complaint on oath or affirmation in writing, which complaint shall state the facts and circumstances upon which his belief is founded, shall be made before any magistrate, by any person, that he has just cause to suspect and believe, and does believe, that any offence against any provision of this act, has been committed, and that some other person or persons, named by him, has or have knowledge of the commission of such offence, such magistrate, if he thinks there is probable cause to believe that such offence has been committed, and that such person or persons has or have knowledge of the commission of such offence, shall forthwith issue a summons to the person or persons so named, commanding him or them to appear before him, at a place and time not more than four days thereafter, to be designated in such summons, to testify in relation to such complaint. Such summons may be served in the same or in an adjoining county, by any officer to whom the same shall be delivered, or by any other person by stating the contents or delivering a copy thereof to the person or persons named therein, and at the same time showing him or them the original. If the person or persons so summoned, shall fail to appear, the magistrate, upon proof of the service of such summons, by the return of an officer, or the oath of any other person, shall issue an attachment to compel their attendance for the purpose of giving such testimony, which attachment may be executed in any part of the State. The person so attached may, unless some reasonable cause or excuse be shown by his own oath, or the oath of some other person, be punished by fine of not less than ten dollars, and in default of payment he may be committed to the same extent as provided in the fourth section.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of every sheriff, under-sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, marshal, or policeman, to serve all processes to be issued by virtue of this act, to arrest any person whom he shall see actually engaged in the commission of any offence in violation of the first section of this act, and to seize all liquors kept in violation of said section, at the time and place of the commission of such offence, together with the vessels in which the same is contained, and forthwith to convey such person before any magistrate of the same city or town, to be dealt with according to law, and to store the liquor and vessels so seized in some convenient place, to be disposed of as hereinafter provided. It shall be the duty of every officer by whom any arrest and seizure shall be made under this section, to make complaint, on oath, against the person or persons arrested, and to prosecute such complaint to judgment and execution. It shall be the duty of every such officer, whenever he shall see any intoxicated person in any store, hotel, street, alley, highway, or public place, or disturbing the public peace and quiet, to apprehend such person, and take him before some magistrate, and if said magistrate shall, after due examination, deem him too much intoxicated to be examined, or to answer upon oath correctly, he shall direct said officer to keep him in some jail, lock-up, or other safe and convenient place, to be designated by said magistrate, until he shall become sober, and thereupon forthwith to take him before the said magistrate, or if he cannot be found, before some other magistrate; and whenever any person shall appear or be brought before any magistrate, as provided in this or the preceding section, it shall be the duty of such magistrate to administer to such person an oath or affirmation, and to examine him as to the cause of such intoxication, and for the purpose of ascertaining whether any offence has been committed against any provision of this act. If upon such examination, it shall appear that any such offence has been committed, within the jurisdiction of such magistrate, it shall be his duty to issue a warrant for the arrest of the offender and the search of his premises, as hereinbefore provided. If it shall appear that any such offence has been committed at any place beyond the jurisdiction of such magistrate, it shall be his duty to reduce such examination to writing, and forthwith to certify and send the same to any officer or magistrate having jurisdiction of the offence charged, who shall thereupon proceed in relation to such complaint, in the same manner as if the same had been made before him. If any witness shall refuse to be sworn or affirmed, or to answer any question pertinent to such examination or trial, other than such as will criminate himself, he shall be committed to the common jail of such County, there to remain until he shall consent to be sworn or affirmed, and to answer all questions preliminary to such trial or examination. It shall be unlawful for any person to be, or become intoxicated in any store, grocery, tavern, or public place, and for each offence he shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars, to be sued for and recovered in the same manner as fines in the fourth section of this act, and in default of the payment thereof, he shall stand committed as provided in said fourth section; and it shall be the duty of the magistrate before whom such intoxicated person is arraigned, to examine such person as a witness relative to the cause of such intoxication, to ascertain whether any other person has violated the provisions of this act; but the testimony so given shall not in any case be used against him, in any civil or criminal action, except upon an indictment and trial for perjury. All such fines shall be applied to the support of the poor of the city or town where the offence is committed.

SEC. 13. All liquors seized under any provisions of this act, except in cases where the owner thereof shall have been arrested, shall be kept stored for thirty days after service, and posting of notices, as required by section seventh, after which time, upon the proof of such service and posting by the return of the officer endorsed upon the warrant of search, or by other evidence to that effect, such liquors, together with the vessels in which the same were contained, shall be adjudged forfeited by the magistrate named in such notice, to whom such proof shall have been made, unless they shall have been claimed as hereinbefore provided; and all liquors and vessels in which they are contained, which shall have been found and seized in the possession of any person who shall have been arrested for violating any provision of the first section, and not claimed by any other person, shall, upon conviction of such person of such offence, be adjudged forfeited.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of every supervisor and superintendent of the poor, and overseer of the poor, and it shall the right of every other person, whenever he shall have any knowledge or information that any offence has been committed under any provisions of this act, to make complaint, or cause complaint to be made thereof, and to prosecute such complaint in the name of the people. In case any person other than an officer shall not make out *prima facie* case before the magistrate upon the trial of any complaint under the first section, and it shall appear to the Court that he acted maliciously, or in bad faith, without probable cause in making such complaint, the Court shall render judgment against such person in favor of the defendant for the costs, and issue execution thereon, against the property and person, in the same manner as in civil actions before justices of the peace. Whenever any fine imposed under any provision of this act, except when otherwise specially provided, shall be collected, it shall be paid, together with all costs, to the overseers of the poor of the town in which the offence was committed, for the support of the poor, in cases where such expenses are paid by the town; and where the poor are supported by the county, then to the treasurer of the county.

SEC. 15. A certificate duly proven to be under the hand of any magistrate, stating any such offence charged against any person, and judgment thereon, shall be evidence, in all courts and places, of the facts stated therein.

SEC. 16. No person who shall have been convicted of any offence against any provision of this act, or who shall be engaged in the sale or keeping of intoxicating liquor, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be competent to act as a juror upon any trial under any provision of this act; and when information shall be communicated to the court that any person summoned as a juror upon any such trial has been so convicted, or is engaged in such unlawful sale or keeping, or is believed to have been so convicted, or to be so engaged, it shall be the duty of the court to examine such person upon oath in relation thereto; and no answer that he may make shall be used against him in any action or prosecution which may be commenced against him, under any provision of this act, except for perjury, on such examination; but he may decline to answer, in which case he shall be discharged as a juryman on such trial. No person shall maintain an action to recover the value or possession of any intoxicating liquor sold or kept by him, which shall be purchased, taken, detained, or injured by any other person, unless he shall prove that such liquor was sold according to the provisions of this act, or was lawfully kept and owned by him.

SEC. 17. Upon the trial of any complaint commenced under any provision of this act, proof of the sale of liquor shall be sufficient to sustain any averment of an unlawful sale, and proof of delivery shall be *prima facie* evidence of sale. No evidence shall be received in justification of such sale under the second section, unless the defendant in his plea or answer shall have avowed such sale under said section, and shall have accompanied such plea or answer with an affidavit or affirmation that at the time of such sale he verily believed that the liquor sold was intended by the purchaser to be actually used in some way other than as a beverage, and not to be sold, disposed of, or given away, or used on the premises, or that such purchaser was duly authorized to sell liquor as provided by the second section of this act, as the case may be, and also setting forth the circumstances of such sale, and the reasons upon which such belief was founded.

SEC. 18. No person or corporation shall knowingly carry or transport any liquor within this State, from any place within the United States, and no person shall knowingly deliver any liquor to any other person or to any corporation for the purpose of being so carried or transported, unless the name and place of business or residence of the person to whom the same is to be conveyed, together with the words "intoxicating liquor," are visibly and distinctly marked on the outside package or cask in which the same is contained. But this section shall not apply to the carrying of liquor in quantities of five gallons or less to any place within the county in which the same was sold, or within an adjoining county. Any person or corporation offending against any provision of this section, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars, to be sued for and recovered by and in the name of any person who shall first commence an action therefor. No person for himself or as agent for any company or corporation, (engaged in the carrying either of persons or property) shall act as agent for any person, for the purchase of any liquors, other than for those authorized by this act, to sell the same while engaged in such carrying trade. Whoever shall violate this provision, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars, as herein provided, to be sued for and recovered in the same manner as is provided for violations of section first of this act.

SEC. 19. In any county in which there now is, or hereafter may be a penitentiary, the court before which any conviction is had for an offence against any provision of this act, may, in its discretion, sentence and commit the person convicted to such penitentiary, instead of the jail of such county, and whenever the punishment under any provision of this act is imprisonment or commitment, it shall be a commitment to the penitentiary or county jail without the liberties thereof.

SEC. 20. Every public officer who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty required of him by any section of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment, not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; such conviction shall work a forfeiture of office in all cases, except those of judicial officers. Any person who shall directly or indirectly oppose or resist any officer or any one called by him to his aid in the execution of any duty under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars, and by imprisonment not less than six months. The existing provisions of law relative to misdemeanors and offences shall apply to offences created by this act, except where the same are inconsistent therewith.

SEC. 21. There shall be allowed and included in every judgment for costs for the following services rendered under the provisions of this act, the following fees, which shall be audited and paid in the same manner as fees in other criminal cases, and whenever judgment shall be rendered for costs, there shall be included therein fees for such prospective services as shall be necessary to enforce such judgment; and when no fees are herein provided, the same fees as are now provided in criminal cases for similar services.

To any magistrate performing the following services:

For every warrant or summons of any kind, twenty-five cents.

For the trial of any cause, one dollar for each day actually engaged therein.

For a certificate of conviction, twenty-five cents.

For taking and certifying complaint to another magistrate, fifty cents.

Magistrates not authorized by law to receive fees to their own use shall pay over all fines received by them under the provisions of this act, to the treasurer of the county in which they are received.

To any sheriff or other officer performing the following services:

For serving summons for witnesses, for each person served, twenty-five cents.

For executing any warrant of search, or making any seizure without process, one dollar.

For conveying liquor seized to place of storage, fifty cents, besides necessary expenses of labor, cartage and storage.

For executing warrant for destruction of seized liquor, besides actual expenses, one dollar.

For conveying certified complaint to any magistrate, twenty-five cents.

For every mile necessarily traveled, more than one, in performing any of the above services, six cents.

To the person, other than the complainant, summoned to witness the destruction of forfeited liquor, for witnessing such destruction, and joining with the officer in making proof thereof, one dollar.

To any supervisor or superintendent of the poor, or overseer of the poor, two dollars for each day in which he is, which he is necessarily and actually engaged in attending to any complaint or prosecution, and six cents for each mile necessarily traveled.

SEC. 22. Nothing in this act shall be construed so as to prevent the sale of cider, in quantities not less than ten gallons. But no cider so sold shall be drunk on the premises of the seller, and any such drinking, or a re-purchase by the seller of a portion of the cider sold by him, shall subject him to the penalties provided in section third of this act. Nor shall this act be construed so as to prevent the manufacture of alcohol, or of pure wine from grapes grown by him, from keeping or from selling such alcohol or wine, nor the importer of foreign liquors from keeping or selling the same in the original packages, to any person authorized by this act to sell such liquors. Nor shall any provisions of this act be construed to prohibit the manufacture or keeping for sale, nor from selling, burning fluids of any kind, perfumery, essences, drugs, varnishes, nor any other article which may be composed in part of alcohol or other spirituous liquors, if not adapted to use as a beverage, nor intended to be used as a beverage or in evasion of this act. Nor shall it be lawful to seize, sell or destroy any liquors deposited or found in any bonded warehouse within the limits of this State, nor prevent any liquors imported into the United States from being taken from any such bonded warehouse to any place beyond the limits of this State. The term "intoxicating liquor," and "liquor," as used in this act, shall be construed to extend to and include alcohol, distilled and malt liquors, and all liquors that can intoxicate, and all drugged liquors, and mixed liquors, part of which is alcohol, distilled, or malt liquor.

SEC. 23. It shall be the duty of the presiding judge of every Court of Oyer and Terminer, and of every Court of Sessions, especially to charge every Grand Jury to inquire into all violations of or offences under this act.

SEC. 24. All acts and parts of acts, and all charters and parts of charters, inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed. But no suit commenced, or indictment found, before this act takes effect, shall in any manner be affected thereby.

SEC. 25. No license to sell liquor, except as herein provided, shall hereafter be granted. All liquor kept in violation of any provision or provisions of this act, shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be a public nuisance.

SEC. 26. The second section of this act shall take effect on the first day of May next; section twenty-fifth shall take effect immediately; and all other parts thereof on the fourth day of July next.

JURY PREROGATIVES.

Should the Jury be Judges of the Law as well as the Facts in Criminal Cases?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Code of Criminal Procedure reported to the Legislature of this State, by its 476th section provides that on the trial of an indictment for any other offence than a libel, questions of law are to be decided by the Court, and that the Jury are bound to receive as law what is laid down to them as such by the Court. It appears from the papers that a Committee of the Assembly has reported of the adoption of this code at the present session of the Legislature. The effect of this section is to authorize the Court in all criminal cases except libel to decide upon all questions of law arising upon the trial, and of course to settle what are the questions of law and what are the questions of fact arising, and require the Jury to pass upon the facts given to them as such by the Judge, and to find their verdict according to the law laid down by the Court, however strong their convictions may be that the Court is mistaken as to the law. We protest against such a statute as this. If we are to be hung, we insist that it shall be only when twelve honest and impartial men, after the advice, not the dictation of the Court, shall declare upon their oaths that we have violated a law so plain that they and ourselves can understand it.

If the people of this State adopt the law as proposed by the new code, it is believed we shall be the first Anglo-Saxon people that ever voluntarily subjected themselves to such a law.

The Commissioners of the Code in their note to the above section, say: "It has been very common to tell Juries in criminal cases they are judges of the law and fact; this is not so." "The rule in this State may now be considered settled as laid down in this section. All the cases upon this subject, as well as the principles applicable to it, have been reviewed in the case of The People *vs.* Pine, 2 Barb. Sup. Court Rep. 566."

This is the only reported adjudication in this State sustaining the doctrine that the Jury are judges only of the *facts* in criminal cases. It is contained in the charge to the Jury by the late Judge BARCULO in 1848, on a trial for murder at a Court of Oyer and Terminer. But the Judge does not review nor even allude to the principles or the authorities which have been generally held to distinguish criminal cases from civil cases, and give the Jury the right to determine the law as well as the fact in the former. He denies that the Jury have any such right, and says: "In this State the Jury is presumed to receive the law from the Court. The Jury, it is true, have the power to disregard the law, and to disregard their oaths, and to render a verdict contrary to both law and evidence." The Judge tells us "the proposition that the Jury can decide the law is perfectly untenable, and has been distinctly repudiated on more than one occasion by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States." He cites the case of The United States *vs.* Battiste, 2 Sumner's Rep. 240. In this case the decision of Judge STORY is contained in his charge to the Jury on a trial for being engaged in the Slave trade. He wholly avoids the principles and the authorities which sustain the rights of Juries in this matter. Indeed, he cites no authority whatever, except his own opinion, which he says he has held during his professional life. We must say, with great deference to a judge so learned and able, that his reasoning in this case is inconclusive and very obnoxious to criticism.

The case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Porter, 10 Metcalf's Reports, is also cited by Judge BARCULO, and he quotes at some length the opinion of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts delivered by Chief Justice SHAW. The Chief Justice reasons well as to the relative duties of the Court and the Jury on the trial of a civil cause, and says, "This, as a general principle, is applicable alike to civil and criminal causes." He cites no authority for this allegation, and it could not be gathered from this part of the opinion that the distinction between civil and criminal cases was ever heard of before the trial of that cause. It is remarkable that notwithstanding the doctrine thus laid down by the Court, it granted a new trial in the case, which was for selling liquor without license, because the Judge on the trial decided a point of law and did not permit the counsel for the defendant to argue such question of law to the Jury, and the reason given was, that it had always been the custom in Massachusetts on criminal trials for the counsel to fully argue questions of law as well as questions of fact to the Jury.

The case of Townsend *vs.* The State, 2 Blackford's Rep. 156, is cited. This was also a liquor case decided in Indiana in 1828, by two Judges against one. Justice HOLMAN delivered the opinion of a majority of the court, and took as we think a superficial view of the question, citing BLACKSTONE, HAWKINS, HALE, BACON'S abridgment and Judge ADDISON, the former being as will be shown a decisive authority the other way, and the latter by no means sustaining the doctrine, except Judge ADDISON, whom we shall further notice. Justice BLACKFORD, the dissenting Judge, without going into an argument stated very clearly and concisely what we consider the true doctrine upon the subject. We may here remark that Justice BLACKFORD was the only one of the Judges that was reappointed when they went out of office two or three years afterwards; and that the people of Indiana have annulled the decision by their new constitution of 1851, which provides that "In all criminal cases whatever the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts." Furthermore a bill has lately passed the House in the Legislature of Massachusetts by a vote of two to one, restoring to juries the rights taken away by the above decision of Chief Justice SHAW.

Judge BARCULO cites one elementary work, Cowen & Hill's Notes vol. 1, p. 2-3. These writers cite the above cases from SUMNER, and BLACKFORD, and Addison's Rep. 150, 285, and his supplement, p. 59 to 63, and strangely tell us that "all the leading arguments and authorities on the question will be found fully and ably considered by HOLMAN J." in BLACKFORD, and that "The learning of the question is, perhaps, exhausted in charge No. 6 of Judge ADDISON, p. 37."

This remarkable learning of Judge ADDISON is contained in a charge to the Grand Jury in 1792, when he was President of the Court of Common Pleas of the Fifth Circuit of Pennsylvania. He cites two or three charges which refer to no authorities, 5 Bac. Ab. 294, P. Williams 212, Emerson's Dialogues, Burrow 1,316, 2,000, Cowen 3, Ld. Hardwicke 28, Blackstone and Hawk. Co. Lit. 155, n. 5. The two last are strong authorities against his doctrine, and the others so far as we have consulted them are very indecisive in its favor. Judge BARCULO also cites one other case, United States *vs.* Wilson, 1 Baldwin Rep. 78, but this case is against his doctrine, as we shall see presently.

This is the sum of the judicial authority upon which the Commissioners of the Code tell us that the rule may be considered settled in this State. But in truth the contrary rule is scarcely unsettled. All we have is the opinion of a very good Judge in his charge to the Jury at a Court of Oyer and Terminer. This can have no binding authority upon the other tribunals of the State. All the American authorities cited are charges to juries, except two cases which arose under excise laws and were decided on argument by the bench of Judges. One of these cases in Indiana and the other in Massachusetts. The former has been overturned by the constitution, and the latter has been, or is about to be annulled by the Legislature.

The most extraordinary thing in regard to these American authorities is that they have avoided the authorities, the statutes and the discussions by which the rights of juries have been sustained for ages. Croswell's case, 3 John., Cases 337, is by far the most important case upon this subject in this country. That was on an indictment for a libel on THOMAS JEFFERSON, and the question was, whether the defendant could give in evidence the truth of the matter charged as libelous, and whether the jury could determine the law and the fact. That is, whether the jury should only find whether the defendant published the words charged, and that they had the meaning imputed in the indictment, and leave it to the Court to determine whether the words were libelous, or whether the jury should determine the whole matter. The leading counsel on opposite sides were HAMILTON and SPENCER, afterwards Chief Justice. The Court was equally divided—Justices KENT and THOMPSON being in favor of the right of the jury, and LEWIS, Chief Justice, and LIVINGSTON, J., opposed. The arguments of the counsel and the opinions of the Judges turned upon the question whether, by the common law, the jury had the right to determine the law and the facts in criminal cases. It was not pretended that the jury had any more right to determine the law on an indictment for a libel than on any other indictment.

The next year, 1805, the Legislature of New-York passed a declaratory act, providing that the truth may be given in evidence on the trial of an indictment for a libel, and that the jury "shall have a right to determine the law and the fact under the direction of the Court, in *like manner as in other criminal cases.*"

This statute settled the law in this State as to the right of juries, not only in libel cases but in all other criminal cases. So the law has stood, from that day to this, making it the duty of the Court to direct and instruct the jury as to the law, and giving the jury the right to determine the law as well as the fact. The charge of Judge BARCULO has not shaken this law, much less settled it the other way.

The principle of this statute, as to libels, was incorporated into the Constitution in 1821, and the statute itself continued in force until 1830, when the Revised Statutes were adopted.

The bill of rights enacted by the Revised Statutes, vol. 1, p. 94, sec. 14, provides that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused has a right to a speedy and public trial by an *impartial* jury." This is in the words of the sixth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This does not mean that the jury being bound implicitly to obey the direction of the Court as to the law, shall pass upon such questions of fact as the Court shall tell them it is their province to decide. It means that the jury shall pass upon the whole question of the guilt or innocence of the accused, taking the advice of the Court as to the law, with not only the power but the right to determine the law and the fact.

Chief Justice JAY, with the concurrence of all the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, says: "It may not be amiss here, gentlemen, to remind you of the good old rule, that on questions of fact it is the province of the jury, on questions of law it is the province of the Court, to decide. But it must be observed that by the same law which recognizes this reasonable rule of distribution of jurisdiction, you have nevertheless a *right* to take upon yourselves to *judge of* both and to *determine the law as well as the* fact in controversy. On this, and on every other occasion, however, we have no doubt you will pay that respect which is due to the opinion of the Court; for, as on the one hand it is presumed that Juries are the best judges of facts, it is on the other hand presumable that the Court are the best judges of the law. But still *both objects are lawfully within your power of decision.*" The State of Georgia *vs.* Bradford, 3 Dublois' Rep. 1, p. 4.

Justice BALDWIN of the U. S. Supreme Court, in the case of the United States *vs.* Porter & Wilson, 1 Bald., Rep. 87, said to the jury in his charge: "But you will *distinctly understand* that you are the judges both of the law and fact in a criminal case, and are not bound by the opinion of the court; you may judge for yourselves, and if you should feel it your duty to differ from me, you must find your verdict accordingly."

The Judge further tells the Jury that if they think proper to take the opinion of the court for law, they will be exonerated in conscience, although the law may be laid down wrong by the court. This we can hardly assent to. The jury will, in ordinary cases, look to the court, and very much rely upon it for direction as to the law; yet when the case forces upon the jury the conviction that the court is mistaken as to the law, they should find a verdict accordingly.

Judge SWIFT says that in criminal cases, the jury "have full power to determine the law as well as the facts." 2 Swift's System, 462.

These American authorities, statutory and judicial, accord not only with the law as it has been understood in this country from the earliest times, with the exception to which we have adverted, but with the common law as it is now settled in England, and as it has existed there for ages, although it has at times encountered serious judicial encroachments.

For many years before 1792, a majority of the judges in England took from juries the right to determine the law on the trial of criminal prosecutions for libel. This course met the strenuous opposition of some of the ablest lawyers and judges, and in nothing did that prince of advocates, THOMAS ERSKINE, more distinguish himself than in his efforts to rescue the law from what he ever insisted was its perversion, and restore to juries the right to determine the law and the facts in prosecutions of that kind. At length, and in 1792, Mr. FOX'S Libel Bill, as it has ever been called, which was brought into Parliament some two years before, was passed. It was a declaratory act, and gave juries the right to determine the law and the fact in trials for libel as in *other criminal cases.* The bill passed the Commons unanimously, and the House of Lords by a large majority, although it was opposed by Lord Chancellor THURLOW and Lord Chief Justice KENYON.

The principle of the bill was ever insisted upon by its friends, upon the ground that by the common law the Jury had the right to determine the law as well as the fact. 29 Parliamentary History, 736, 1,404. This principle the act established, and it is believed the law has ever since been the same in England. It is certain that Lord CAMPBELL, the present Chief Justice, claims that the common law was always the same as it is now exists under the act, and that the act only restrained judicial encroachments upon the rights of Juries. See Lives of Chancellors.

There can be no doubt but what originally juries in England passed upon the whole case, determining the law and the facts, both in civil and criminal causes, but the arbitrary exercise of this right in civil cases was gradually restrained by the power which each party had to set aside the verdict and punish the jurors by attaint, and the right to determine the law has practically passed from the Jury to the Court, by the power of the Court to grant new trials in civil cases; but an attaint never lay in a criminal case, although some books have asserted the contrary, nor can the Court grant a new trial if the defendant is acquitted. The Courts for a while claimed, and to some extent exercised the right to fine jurors when they rendered a verdict notoriously wrong, but this was always a usurpation, and was adjudged to be illegal, and was wholly abandoned nearly 200 years ago.

Judge BLACKSTONE says the Jury "have an *unquestionable right* of determining upon all the circumstances; and finding a general verdict if they think proper so to hazard a breach of their oaths; and if their verdict be notoriously wrong they may be punished, and the verdict set aside by attaint at the suit of the King; but not at the suit of the prisoner." Now BLACKSTONE himself tells us that the practice of punishing Jurors by the Court for a wrong verdict "was arbitrary, unconstitutional and illegal," and he is mistaken in saying they could be punished by an attaint, for it never lay in a criminal case by the King or the party. All the commentator could mean by the anomalous expression, "hazard a breach of their oaths," was, that if the Jury found a general verdict they took upon themselves the risk of punishment by the Court or by attaint, which they never did if they found a special verdict; although when they found a general verdict they were as much punishable for a false verdict of fact as of law. The "unquestionable right" was a lawful and moral right to find a general verdict including the law and the fact, otherwise they would have been punishable for exercising a right that did not belong to them, whether the verdict was true or false. LITTLETON says, sec. 368, "if the inquest will take upon themselves the knowledge of the law, upon the matter, they may give their verdict generally."

Mr. HARGRAVE, without making a distinction between civil and criminal cases, says his opinion is that the immediate and direct right to decide the law is in the Judges; in the jury it is only incidental, and in all points of law arising on a trial, juries ought to show the most respectful deference to the *advice* and *recommendation* of the Judges. Co. Litt., 155, b. n. 5.

Says Lord HALE, "The Judge is to assist the jury not by points of law, but in points of law." Hale's Institutes, 256.

Lord SOMERS says: "They (the Jury) are the judges from whose sentence the indicted are to expect life or death. Upon their integrity and understanding the lives of all who are brought into judgment do ultimately depend. From their verdict there lies no appeal. They resolve both *law and fact*, and this has always been their custom and practice." Essay on power and duty of Grand Juries, 7.

SOMERS was the great man of his age. At a momentous crisis in England, in a House of Commons distinguished for its able men, he became its leader within ten days after he made his first speech. He had the rare combination of almost consummate knowledge and ability both as a lawyer and a statesman. In days that tried men's souls, his was the master mind in laying the foundations and establishing the bulwarks of constitutional liberty, one he always exerted himself in favor of liberty, and the rights of the people. The opinion of such a man, with such experience contemporary with the Revolution of 1688, is worthy of our consideration. Our opinion in regard to the rights of juries was held by Mr. FOX, Mr. DUNNING, Sergeant GLYNN, THOMAS ERSKINE, and all the friends of America in the days of our Revolution, with Lord Chancellor CAMDEN at their head.

In LILBURN'S case, tried for treason in 1649 (2 St. Trials, 69,) the defendant claimed that the Jury were judges of the law and fact; the Court denied it, and refused to permit him to read law to the Jury. The Jury acquitted the prisoner, and declared that they took upon themselves to be judges of the law as well as the fact.

ALGERNON SIDNEY'S case (3 St. Trials, 817) is the only criminal trial we have found in the English books, other than prosecutions for libels, where the Court charged the Jury that they were *bound* to take the law from the Court. This was a trial for treason before the infamous JEFFRIES. Unfortunately the Jury obeyed the Court, and a judicial murder was perpetrated. The attainder was afterwards reversed by Parliament, and the law was denied, the Jury were greatly blamed, and the Judge for his violence then, and other atrocities, was held in lasting execration.

Take from the English books the cases upon libels, all of which have been corrected in that country and ours by statute or by constitutional provisions, and the opponents of our doctrine are driven to rely for judicial authority in England almost entirely upon Judge JEFFRIES, whom none of them venture to cite.

In this country, of the two cases decided by a Bench of Judges against our doctrine, one is already and the other is about to be annulled by the people, and we have the opinion of Judges ADDISON, STORY and BARCULO in their charges to juries. Upon these are few flippantly told that the learning upon the subject has been exhausted, and the law is now settled that juries are bound to take the law from the Court in criminal cases. We regret that it is extraordinary that Croswell's case, which in the discussion of the counsel, and the court displays four-fold more learning and ability than all the other cases upon the subject in this country, should be wholly overlooked in this pretended settlement of the law. The very able opinion of Justice, afterwards Chancellor KENT, in that case, commanded the assent of nearly all of all parties at this day, and its principles were the foundation of the law relating to libels which was unanimously passed by the Senate and Assembly the next year.

The propriety of the rule that the Jury should judge of the law as well as the fact in criminal cases is obvious.

1. All criminal laws are, or should be, plain and simple, so that they may be understood by all who are held responsible for their violation, and no one shall be convicted where twelve impartial men cannot be satisfied that the act complained of is a violation of the law.

2. In all criminal prosecutions the State is a party upon one side, and the defendant upon the other, and the State selects or appoints the Judge for the trial, while the defendant has no voice in his selection.

3. It is as important that the law as it is that the facts should be passed upon by perfectly disinterested intelligence, by minds strictly impartial and devoid of all bias. In the nature of the case this cannot be so readily attained through a Court as through a Jury. We can boast of as impartial Judges and Juries as any people. And in most ordinary cases we have them as a matter of course. Yet it is easy to see that many cases may occur where the Court with the best intentions may be influenced by prejudice or political or party bias, against which the defendant can make no provision, while the law provides every conceivable means to secure impartiality in the Jury.

We are by no means unfriendly to the civil Code which has been adopted. We are not prepared to say anything as to the general merits of the proposed Criminal Code, but we trust the Legislature will never give effect to its 476th section. CAMDEN.

New Books, Periodicals and Pamphlets.

From Dr. HENRY G. COX, President of the Medical Board, and Physician in Chief to the Emigrant Refuge, Ward's Island, we receive the Annual Report of the Board for 1854. The number of patients cared for in the Hospital during the year was 15,050—701 of the number having been born there. The number of inmates on the 1st of January, 1855, was 3,166; number of deaths in Refuge and Hospital during the year, 1,267. From Dr. CARNOCHAN'S report it appears that the deaths in the Surgical Department was less than two per cent. of the cases treated,—which is a lower mortality than that of the population of the City, sick and well. In the Eye Department, he reports a total absence of epidemic disease.

Under the fresh superintendence of JAMES G. REED, publisher, the *New-York Quarterly* is looking up. The April number is the first of the fourth volume. Each number has some 160 octavo pages of well written matter. The best articles for this quarter are "New-York Governed," appreciating Mayor WOOD and his novel practice of *administering our City laws*; "Post-Office Improvements"—which is suggestive, and worthy of attention; on the Sandwich Islands, on WASHINGTON IRVING'S work, and on New-York Architecture. The book notice department is conducted on the plan of the *Westminster*, and passes upon nine of the volumes that the quarter has brought forth.

The *Church Review* for April has a sensible and well-argued article on the Know-Nothings and the recent Catholic movement. It shows up the benevolence of the one and the danger of the other. Articles follow on the "Types of Mankind," the "Amendments of the Prayer Book," "The Eastern Church," "The Mediocrity of the Modern Pulpit," and "The Church in the Catacombs." The papers on the "Colonial Churches of Virginia" are continued. This is the opening number of the eighth volume.

The World in the Middle Ages. By A. L. KOEPPEN. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. This large quarto is a historical geography of the world as it was divided and known in the middle ages. Handsomely colored maps give the divisions of kingdoms, provinces, &c., at different eras, and the letter press succinctly accounts for the origin and growth of the literature and institutions, both social and political, of the world from the fifth to the fourteenth centuries, inclusive. It is invaluable to the student of mediaeval history.

The *German Monthly*, edited by Dr. KOLATSCHEK, under the title of *Meyer's Monatshefte fur Amerika*, contains a rich and tasteful selection of articles from all departments of literature. We have read with special interest the *Critical Review* of late publications in Germany, England and France, as well as in our own country. The plan which Mr. KOLATSCHEK has chosen is a very sound and praiseworthy one, and we have no doubt that it will gain the general approbation and support of the German-reading public.

The *Beta* of New-York publishes, and a "Fellow Sig." sends us, the *Address on Self-Government*, by Rev. ALEX. W. BRADFORD, and the *Poem on Beauty*, by E. W. B. CANNING, delivered before the associate chapters of the Sigma Phi, at their annual Convention, held at Hamilton College, New-York, July, 1854. Both were well received at the time, and they lose nothing on publication.

The *North American's* best articles for April are—"The French Revolution of '93," "The Arctic Sea Search," a review of BANCROFT'S fourth, fifth and sixth volumes, and another on GAYARRE'S *History of Louisiana*. BIGELOW'S *Nature in Disease* and PARTON'S *Life of Greeley* are both highly commended—as they both deserve. The New-York agents of the *North American* are FRANCIS & Co.

The *Presbyterian Quarterly* for March is very learned and "standard-like." The only article that is not purely theological is on "The Plurality of Worlds," (denying the doctrine.) A second paper on "The Division of the Presbyterian Church" is valuable, and "The Literary and Theological Intelligence" is dished up in a very commendable shape.

The *New-Brunswick Review*, vol. 1, No. 4, is before us. The Editor announces his retirement, relinquishing the future management of the quarterly to the Committee that invoked him to the editorial chair. Most of the articles concern the past; they are well written and very suggestive, of course. Office No. 162 Fulton-street.

C. S. FRANCIS sends us the *Southern Quarterly* for January. Its best articles concern theRemains of HALLAM, the Chemistry of Common Life, and the Powers of the General Government. Forty-five pages are given to a review of a series of articles published in the *Tribune*.

APPLETON & Co. have published, in a pamphlet of 104 pages, the *Letters on College Government, and the evils said to be inseparable from the American College System in its Present Form*, originally addressed by Prof. F. A. P. BARNARD (Alabama University) to the *Mobile Register*.

CALEB MILLS, Superintendent of Public Instruction, makes a spicy *Annual Report to the Indiana Legislature*. The existing State School Law, he thinks, might easily enough be made a capital one, though he does not claim for it an immaculate conception nor a sinless introduction into the Statute Book.

The Sanitary Report of the City of Buffalo for 1854 has made its appearance. It is a valuable document for the medical historian, and may be studied to advantage by the Health Officers of all our cities. It is from the pen of Dr. JAMES M. NEWMAN, Health Physician.

The Illinois College (Jacksonville) Catalogue shows 68 under-graduates at present in the Institution, viz.: 7 seniors, 17 juniors, 12 soph's, and 32 freshmen, and 28 in the preparatory department. Dr. J. M. STURTEVANT is President. The Alumni now number 122.

From SHELDON, LAMPORT & Co. we have received President M. B. ANDERSON'S Inaugural Address at Rochester University, delivered July 11, 1854, on *The Ends and Means of a University Education*.

The Proceedings of the Semi-Centennial Celebration of the New-York Historical Society have been published in a neat pamphlet of 98 pages.

Rev. ROBERT LOWRY'S *Address to the National Guards and Citizens of Westchester* is printed.

Great Fire in Pownal, Vt.—Loss $75,000.

A fire broke out on Tuesday night, about 8 o'clock, in the Satinet Factory of E. CAMPBELL, Jr. & Co., in North Pownal, Vt., which occasioned a loss estimated at $75,000, before the progress of the flames were arrested. There was a large stock of goods and materials in the mills, all of which were destroyed. The machinery and buildings were also nearly a total loss. The building, machinery and stock were insured for $40,000, mostly in Providence companies. By the loss of these mills, nearly 100 hands are thrown out of employment. In this fire three dwelling houses, the property of JONATHAN BROWN, of Pownal, were also destroyed. It is said that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

NEW-YORK CITY.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Remonstrance Against the Incorporation of the Hurlgate Navigation Company.

The regular meeting of this body for the current month was held yesterday (Thursday) in the Directors' Room of the Merchants' Bank, Mr. PELATIAH PERIT in the Chair.

Mr. THOS. HYDE was chosen Secretary *pro tem.*

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following gentlemen were then balloted for as members and elected unanimously: Messrs. WATTS SHERMAN, W. B. DUNCAN, N. D. CARLISLE, JAMES DEMAREST, and U. A. MURDOCK.

Mr. A. LEARY was elected, without dissent, to fill the place on the Arbitration Committee vacated by the retirement of Mr. H. OGDEN.

Mr. BARSTOW, for the Committee appointed to procure suitable apartments for the future use of the body, read a report recommending a large room in No. 102 Pearl-street, over the *Courier and Enquirer* office, and two doors from Wall, which could be leased for five years at [illegible] a year.

The report was adopted unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN inquired if any gentleman could state the position in which the Chamber of Commerce stood with regard to the use by them of the room in which they now hold their meetings.

Mr. PHELPS replied that in a recent conversation with Mr. PALMER, that gentleman had expressed his entire willingness that the Chamber of Commerce should continue their meetings in the apartment in which they now are—and as a further expression of his good will towards that body, that he would buy a new carpet for the room when the present one was worn out. (Laughter.)

Mr. BARSTOW moved formally that a Committee be appointed to make arrangements for the renting and occupation of the room recommended in the report by the members of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. PHILO MILLS thought it would be advisable to postpone the subject until a future meeting. It required consideration.

Mr. PHELPS rather agreed with the last gentleman; he thought the growing importance of the body demanded that they should erect a building in modern style for their own use, part of which might be advantageously let.

Mr. MILLS did not regard it as improbable that at no very distant day the Chamber of Commerce, which was unquestionably becoming one of the most influential Corporations in New-York, would have a Bank in this City under the title of the "Bank of the Chamber of Commerce."

The Chairman was of opinion that perhaps the renting of a room adjacent to that now occupied by them, for the preservation of their documents and papers, and a continuance of their meetings in the apartment so kindly furnished them by the Directors of the Merchants' Bank, would meet the views of a majority of the members.

Mr. BARSTOW was glad to find that the idea of the erection of a building by the Chamber for its own purposes received so general favor, and if a Committee were appointed to carry out the project, he should withdraw his motion.

A member asked the term for which the room in the *Courier and Enquirer* Office could be rented.

Mr. BARSTOW—We can have it for either five years or three.

MEMBER—Then I would move as an amendment that it be taken for three years.

Mr. BARSTOW accepted the amendment.

Mr. MILLS was still of opinion that it would be well to lay the matter over for further consideration. He agreed to the suggestion of the President for the hiring of a room for the present, in which to deposit the books and other property of the body.

Mr. CURTIS, one of the Committee appointed to inquire into the advisability of procuring new apartments for the body, but who had not signed the report presented by Mr. BARSTOW, did not perceive the necessity of having a room open from nine in the morning until night, for the accommodation of the Chamber of Commerce. The members were men of business, and could seldom avail themselves of such a privilege. Besides, the inconvenience of having their rooms in the same building with a newspaper, and in having other parties, as it would seem from the report, occupying those rooms simultaneously, was too obvious to require argument. It was for those reasons he had refused to sign the report.

The question on the adoption of Mr. BARSTOW's motion was then put, and negatived by a large majority.

The CHAIRMAN inquired as to the situation of the Usury bill.

Mr. BARSTOW replied that there was a certainty that it would pass one House, at least; but he knew nothing of it, save that.

CHAIRMAN—It has been well attended to?

Mr. BARSTOW—Yes, Sir; it has been well attended to.

Mr. WALTER R. JONES referred to the bill now before the Legislature, to incorporate a Hurlgate Navigation Company, and stated as his conviction, that it was a most uncalled for measure, and intended to benefit merely the parties immediately interested in it, and not the public nor the commercial community. He submitted the annexed resolutions:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to draft a remonstrance against the bill entitled "An Act to incorporate the Hurlgate Navigation Company," which bill proposes a tonnage duty on vessels passing through Hurlgate.

Resolved, That the remonstrance and the proceedings in this Chamber be transmitted to His Excellency MYRON H. CLARK, Governor of the State of New-York, with the request that he will immediately transmit the same by a special message to both Houses of the Legislature of the State, now in session.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Chamber be printed, and copies transmitted officially to the President of the United States, to the Governors of the several States, and the respective Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade in the various cities in the United States.

The Chairman suggested that it might be more judicious to present petitions directly to the two branches of the Legislature.

Mr. PHELPS thought it would be a departure from precedent to send these remonstrances to the Governor without first submitting the matter to a Special Committee, and receiving their report thereon. He moved an amendment to that effect.

A member asked when the Legislature would adjourn.

Mr. JONES—Their pay expires on the 13th, and it is hardly probable they will sit much longer than that. (Laughter.)

The Chairman said the better way to decide the question would be to take the sense of the meeting on the amendment in the first place.

Mr. JONES—I don't object to the amendment. I accept it.

Mr. CURTIS asked if it would not be too late to submit the remonstrance to the Legislature after the Committee had reported upon it. If anything effective was to be done in the matter, there was no time to be lost.

Mr. MERRIAM had just returned from Albany, and understood that the session would be protracted for a week beyond the 13th. There was a very strong opposition manifested to the passage of the bill, and the people of Boston, particularly, were exerting themselves actively to influence its defeat.

A special meeting of the Chamber might be called for to-morrow, he thought, and the matter settled.

Mr. MILLS was convinced that the object of this remonstrance was perfectly understood, and needed no elaborate consideration.

Mr. JONES—The position in which the bill stands demands early action. It has been reported back to the Legislature as complete by the Committee to which it was referred, and may be carried through at any moment. Had it not been for the prompt and earnest opposition of some gentlemen at Albany, it would have become law ere this.

The CHAIRMAN—Then I will put Mr. PHELPS' amendment, in order to settle the matter.

The amendment was then put and lost.

The original resolutions were then put to the meeting and adopted unanimously.

Messrs. JONES, CURTIS and BARSTOW were appointed a Committee to carry out the purposes of the resolutions.

Communications from the Board of Trade at Buffalo, in favor of taxing Railroads, a letter from Mr. MERRIAM accompanied by a copy of the New Harbor Encroachment bill, and the proceedings of the Assembly of New-Jersey on the subject of Harbor Encroachments from Governor PRICE, were announced by the Chairman as having been received, but no action was taken in reference to them.

After the nomination of several gentlemen as new members, the meeting adjourned.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Fire Department Committee.

The Committee on Fire Department (Board of Aldermen) met on Wednesday evening. Present—Aldermen HOWARD, Chairman, Aldermen TROWBRIDGE and BAIRD, and Alfred Carson, Esq., Chief Engineer.

HOSE COMPANY NO. 36 AGAINST HOSE COMPANY NO. 17.

The complaint against Hose Company No. 17 was that the Foreman of the Company refused to permit No. 36 to have a hydrant which they were entitled to, on the 23d of March, 1855. The Foreman of Hose No. 36 substantiated the complaint.

The Foreman of No. 17, in answer to the charge, said he was standing in front of the hydrant at the time, and No. 36 arrived there first, but that there was only about five feet distance between the two apparatus, and the apparatus being so near he thought they had a right to the hydrant.

The Foreman of No. 36 denied that there was only five feet distance between the two carriages. He said they were fifty feet apart.

Alderman Howard—Well the principle is the same.

The Committee decided to suspend the Foreman of No. 17 for two months.

HOSE COMPANY NO. 47 AGAINST HOSE COMPANY NO. 17.

No. 47 complained of No. 17 for two assaults,—one on the afternoon of Sunday, Jan. 4, while proceeding to a fire in the Fifth District, on the corner of [illegible]-street and the Bowery; the second assault was made on Monday evening, March 19, 1855, in Second-avenue, between Eighth and Ninth-streets.

Joseph Hadley, the Foreman, corroborated the complaint as to the first assault.

Samuel Sherwood was sworn and testified in regard to the second assault. He said that he was tripped up and struck by persons belonging to No. 17, and that that Company made a practice of "laying" for No. 47, at every alarm of fire.

Cornelius N. Rice was present at the first assault, and was struck twice by members of No. 17.

Thomas Smith, sworn—Carried the signal at the second assault, and got ahead of the carriage, when all at once one of No. 17's members or runners came up and struck him, and said, "Your Company's behind." [Laughter.]

WITNESS—I didn't come here to be made a "laughing stock."

Alderman Howard—That will do, Thomas.

On the part of the defence, Landon McNulty was examined as to the first assault. He had command, and saw no one hit; none of 17's men left the rope. He admitted that No. 47 was attacked, but he said that none of his men were engaged in it; never knew any of his men to attack No. 47.

William McFadden—Present at first assault; had the tongue of No. 17. Witness said that No. 47 ran into them twice, while No. 17 was about to pass them; there was also a little disturbance in the Bowery; did not see any one struck; I think that No. 47 was to blame; those "Innocents" of No. 47 are like the boys at school who get whipped for "doing nothing."

Alderman Howard (to the Foreman of No. 17)—Isn't your Company a fighting Company?

Foreman—No Sir, I can't think we have that reputation.

Decision reserved.

Complaint of the Mayor against Hook and Ladder Company No. 4 for running on the sidewalk in East Broadway and breaking a stoop.

Thomas Wilding, Foreman, was sworn, and said that there was only one member with the truck at the time; his name is Joseph Winfield.

Complaint against Hose Company No. 47 and Engine Company No. 33, for running on the sidewalk. The Foremen admitted the complaints to be true.

Report from Board of Councilmen in favor of repairing house of Hose Company No. 7.

Decision reserved until next meeting, in order to give Alderman Trowbridge an opportunity to examine the premises.

Petition of Hydrant Company No. 4, to be organized into a Hose Company.

In answer to a question by Alderman Trowbridge, the Chief Engineer said the Fifth and Sixth Districts were now well provided with Hose Companies, and that there was no necessity whatever for the organization of any new companies in the Fire Department. Laid over.

The complaint against Engine Company No. 17, for running on the sidewalk.

The Assistant Foreman admitted that he had command at the time.

The Committee decided to suspend John White, Assistant Foremen of Engine Companies Nos. 17 and 15, and the Foremen of Engine Companies Nos. 8, 34, and 33, and Hose Companies Nos. 1 and 47, and Joseph Winfield of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, for running their apparatus on the sidewalk.

The Committee then adjourned until Wednesday next.

CITY SCHOOLS.

Board of Education—Finances, &c.

The Board of Education met on Wednesday. WM. H. NEILSON, President, in the Chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the School Officers of the Twentieth Ward, asking the establishment of an evening school in that Ward. Referred to Committee on Evening Schools.

From the School Officers of the Thirteenth Ward, asking permission to consolidate Primary Schools Nos. 6 and 21 with the Primary School No. 4 in Rivington-street. The Primary Schools Nos. 6 and 21, the communication states, are conducted in the basements of churches, and the transfer to the new school house about to be opened in Rivington-street, it states will allow the same to be kept up at much less cost, besides affording increased facilities for instruction and comfort of the pupils. Referred to Committee on New Schools.

And a communication was received signed by five School Officers of the Twentieth Ward, urging that the bill of Mr. MCCLAIRE for repairs to the school house in Thirty-seventh-street, be paid. The matter of this bill having been before the Board before under a remonstrance signed by several Officers of the Twentieth Ward, adverse to paying said bill, and a writ of mandamus having also been issued by Mr. MCCLAIRE from the Supreme Court asking the payment of the same, the introduction again of the subject gave rise to prolonged and animated discussion. A resolution to pay the bill was lost. The following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the Committee on Repairs together with the Superintendent of School Buildings be directed to examine the work for which Mr. MCCLAIRE claimed $1,309 23, and to report if such sum be reasonable and proper for the amount of work performed, and if not then the fair value of the same.

Communication from the Trustees of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward, asking an appropriation of $[illegible] to purchase ground adjoining site of Ward School No. 33. Referred to Committee on Sites and Schoolhouses.

Application from school officers of the Tenth Ward, for an appropriation of $[illegible] to make certain alterations in School-house No. 7, in Chrystie-street. Referred to Committee on Repairs.

Application from school officers of Third Ward, for authority to purchase an additional lot for School-house No. 44, and asking an appropriation of $7,000 for the same. Referred to Committee on Sites and School-houses.

Application from school officers of Third Ward, for permission to execute a lease for twenty-one years, at $1,500 a year, of No. 180 Chambers-street, and an appropriation to fit the same up for school purposes. Referred so much as relates to leasing, to Finance Committee, and so much as relates to fitting up to Committee on Repairs.

REPORTS.

Of Committee on Elections, recommending the appointment of John Ridden as Trustee of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward, Josiah W. Brown Trustee of the First Ward, and Wm. Sewall Inspector of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward. The nominations were confirmed.

The City Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents submitted a report, giving a list of school books to be used in the Ward Schools. The list embraces, with slight variations, the school-books heretofore in use. The report alludes to the text-books in use in the Free Academy and in the Normal Schools, and states that any alteration deemed advisable in those schools it was thought best to leave to the Professors and teachers of said schools respectively. The report was ordered to be printed.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT.

A lengthy and interesting communication was received from the City Superintendent, giving a detailed statement of the examination, by himself and Assistant Superintendents, of the different Ward Schools, during the past month, with numerous suggestions for general improvement. The communication was ordered to be printed.

FINANCES OF THE BOARD.

The Finance Committee, in compliance with a previous resolution passed by the Board, directing that application be made to the Common Council for an appropriation of $108,000 to meet the deficiency in the school moneys for the year 1854, and that the Finance Committee be authorized to take the necessary and legal steps to obtain the same, submitted a report, with memorial appended, for presentation to the Common Council.

In the report the Committee state that the necessities of the system of public education require that some additional means should be placed at the disposal of the Board of Education for the current year. The deficiency of the year 1854, they state, was in part provided for temporarily by the appropriation of $125,000 by the Common Council, by anticipating the school moneys of 1855 to that amount, thereby curtailing the necessary operations of our system for the present year to the whole extent of the deficiency. It was deemed by the Committee of the greatest consequence to the public interests that this difficulty should not be made to bear upon the different schools. All proper means, it was urged, should be taken to obtain the amount of the deficiency.

The following is the memorial:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The Board of Education of the City of New-York respectfully represent that in the month of November last past an application was made to your honorable body in due legal form for an appropriation of $108,091 96 to meet the deficiency in the sum apportioned to meet the necessary and legal expenses of public education in the Common Schools of the City for the year ending Dec. 31, 1854, and that in said application, forming a printed document known as a document No. 35 of the Board of Education for the year 1854, (copies of which were furnished to each member of the Common Council,) was fully set forth, and certified the cause of such deficiency, and that the same was unavoidable, as is provided in the 10th section of the act of the Legislature relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York. Therefore, in pursuance of the provision of said section, it was requisite for the Common Council to raise by loan, in anticipation of the annual tax such sum or sums as were necessary to meet such deficiency. But the Common Council for the year 1854, either from the want of time, or some other reason of which the Board of Education has not been apprised, did not make the appropriation which it was authorized and directed by the statute referred to and quoted. In consequence of which the Board of Education remained without the means of paying its just liabilities, causing the deficiency referred to, without encroaching upon the amount estimated and allowed by the Supervisors for the expenses of common schools for the year 1855; and it has, therefore, been compelled to advance and pay the same out of the school money for the present year. In consequence of this, and unless your honorable body will now appropriate the amount deficient for the year 1854, amounting to $108,091 96, the Board of Education must necessarily be prevented from taking further action in any case, however important, for the increase or improvement of the means for the public accommodation in common school education for the year 1855, inasmuch as the balance of the amount appropriated and raised by the Supervisors for the present year will scarcely suffice to meet the current expenses consequent upon keeping the present schools in operation.

Many matters of importance must, therefore, remain without attention, unless the Common Council will now appropriate for the deficiency of 1854, and which would involve serious consequences to the cause of public education. These comprise, among other things, the following items:

The furnishing and fitting up of the new school-house in Twenty-eighth-street, in the Twentieth Ward; the furnishing and fitting up the new school-house in Thirty-seventh-street, in the Twenty-first Ward; the fitting up and furnishing Primary school in the Third Ward; the fitting up and furnishing the new school-house in Twelfth-street, in the Eighteenth Ward; the erection and fitting up a new school-house on Forty-fourth-street, in the Twenty-second Ward, on a site purchased for that purpose more than a year ago; the erection and fitting up a new school-house on Houston-street, in the Seventeenth Ward; the erection and fitting up of a new school-house in the western part of the Eighth Ward; the alteration and enlargement of the school building in the Seventh Ward; the repairs and alterations of the school-houses in the Eleventh Ward—and the necessary cleaning and repairing of the several school buildings throughout the City, not enumerated above. The Board of Education, therefore, respectfully urge attention to the application for the deficiency heretofore made, and ask from your honorable body the adoption of an appropriate resolution, directing the Comptroller to deposit the amount to the credit of the Board of Education with the Chamberlain of the City, as the same may be required.

A resolution was adopted that the memorial be adopted and printed, and that the Finance Committee present the same to the Common Council.

PIANO-FORTES IN SCHOOLS.

The Committee on Course of Studies and School-books submitted a report recommending that pianos be adopted in the different ward schools, and offered a resolution, that a supply of piano-fortes be contracted for, not to exceed a cost of $300 each, when the funds of the Board will warrant the expenditure. After some discussion the report was laid on the table.

The Board adjourned for two weeks.

MEDICAL.

Academy of Medicine.

The Academy of Medicine held its regular meeting on Wednesday evening, in the small chapel of the University. The principal business of the evening was the reception and consideration of an original paper by Dr. BUCK on "The Treatment of badly united fractures." Dr. CAMPBELL STEWART was also charged with certain amendments to a by-law of no public interest.

At 8 o'clock about eighty gentlemen were present,—the Chair being occupied by Dr. BEADLE, and Dr. FOSTER officiating as Secretary.

The intelligible nature of the subject of Dr. BUCK's contribution, and its immediate practical and general interest, will justify us in presenting the non-professional reader with a brief abstract of his views on the non-union of fracture, and the remedial contrivances, if any, to obviate the inconvenience and deformity arising from unscientific adaptation of broken bones. First in order, the report of the section on the theory and practice of medicine was read, embodying a most instructive discussion on "scarlatina" and "croup," and also a reference to improvements in the construction of the stethoscope.

The report of the section on "Public Health" failed in producing matter of record, owing to the impossibility of forming a quorum.

Dr. BUCK then proceeded to read his paper on badly united fractures of the thigh, first reciting the history of several cases.

In one case, in the New-York Hospital, the subject being a sailor, with fractured thigh, firm union took place after three weeks subsequent to a scientific re-fracture, treated without the advantage of the improved mode of keeping up extension of the limb. Eventually in this case there was very little shortening of the limb.

In a second case, the artificial constant extension of the limb was found to be an exceedingly useful adjunct in the treatment.

In a third instance, also of fractured thigh, the limb was put up in a straight apparatus, but after five weeks, even with the aid of continued extension, no attempt at union was perceptible. Re-fracture, with a continuance of extension, was successful in this instance. There was very little shortening.

With the aid of "*Jarvis' Adjustor*" and other, re-fracture was practised in another instance. This case also did well.

A Norwegian sailor, five weeks before, at sea, had suffered several fractures, among them fracture of the thigh. In this instance, a broken jaw, hunger, and a cachectic disposition, had evidently interfered with the curative efforts of nature. But after a time, nursing and tonics in Hospital had secured for the poor fellow a very deformed bony union of the broken thigh. At the end of sixteen weeks from the accident, refracture was practised, and the man has the prospect of a useful limb, lengthened from 4 inches of deformed contraction to only 1½ inches from its natural extent.

The Doctor then adverted to the causes of deformity in fracture cases. In the absence of surgical aid, (at sea for instance,) unresisted contraction of the muscles naturally produces deformity. Mania and delirium produce the same results, so also does the removal of splints before union has been secured.

Patients sometimes refracture a partial union by accidental falls, and something of this kind, no doubt, led surgeons to perceive how with advantage artificial and intentional refracture may be adopted.

When the interval since the fracture is not too long, and the ends of the fragments are still movable, extension alone may serve to elongate the limb sufficiently. If, however, after a few days' trial, no material advantage has been gained by stretching the callus, there should be no longer any delay in rupturing it. The method of operating employed in the above cases has proved safe, and it is believed may be resorted too with small risk of injury to the soft parts. As to the time which may elapse before re-fracture, or any attempt at it is hopeless or injudicious, much discrepancy of opinion exists.

DUPUYTREN thought sixty days would form the limit. VELPEAU thought after the third month there would be danger of fracturing the bone elsewhere than at the old seat of fracture. One of the cases cited in the New-York Hospital was conclusive against this opinion.

In reply to a question,

Dr. BUCK explained that the "adjustor" of "Jarvis," was not indispensable. Provided extension be adopted as in ordinary cases, and kept up so as not to produce excoriation or sloughing by its too local application, no special machinery is absolutely essential. The use of machinery for effecting refracture is as old as the time of FABRICIUS ab *Aquapendente*. Bowing without over-lapping is easily overcome by pressure with common pads.

After some desultory discussion on fracture,

Dr. BATCHELDER showed a specimen of cod liver oil, which he regarded as particularly pure, and which had been very useful in his hands.

Dr. GRISCOM asked if there were any tests applicable to determine the purity and efficiency of cod liver oil.

Dr. BATCHELDER admitted he knew of none excepting the honesty and intelligence of those who had prepared it.

Dr. GRISCOM had tried the ordinary and recommended tests upon specimens which he knew or believed to be pure, but which appeared to be adulterated, if the test could be relied on. The apothecaries all obtain their oil from a very few makers. He wished to know if any new test had been discovered upon which dependence could be placed.

Dr. HERSHALL said that a large manufacturer had told him there was no test excepting the taste, and whatever might be the color, it was immaterial. The only secret in the manufacture was its immediate preparation, and before any decomposition of the liver of the fish could take place. Ten miles of land carriage of the fish is sufficient to color the oil.

A member wished to inquire if any vehicle well disguised the taste of this preparation?

Dr. CONSON remarked that a fluidrachm of the oil of cinnamon added to an ordinary pint bottle of the oil will best cover its taste. He thought nitric acid the best test of its purity.

A member thought the sections on Materia Medica and Chemistry would do well to investigate the question as to whether a test can be found to determine the purity of an article in so general use.

The matter was so referred, on the suggestion of Dr. GRISCOM and other members.

At the conclusion of the proceedings, Dr. GRISCOM called attention to the fact that a reporter was in the room; and entered his objections. [This reporter, from the office of the DAILY TIMES, was the only member of the Press present.] Dr. G., in the course of his remarks, indulged in an attack of a purely personal character upon that gentleman. Dr. FINNELL essayed to introduce the reporter to the Chairman, in his capacity as a medical man, but was prevented by the interference of Dr. GRISCOM, and a lively discussion followed.

The meeting finally adjourned, without voting to exclude the reporter of the TIMES, or others.

Injunction Against the Nicaragua Transit Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—APRIL 5.

Before Hon. Judge Duer.

Daniel B. Allen vs. Charles Morgan, President of the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, et al.

Counsel for plaintiff, Messrs. C. O'Conor, E. W. Stoughton and F. H. Upton. For defendants, Messrs. F. B. Cutting, H. F. Clark, and J. S. Sandford.

In this case, postponed from the 31st ult., the counsel for the plaintiff produced and read a number of affidavits in answer to the new matter contained in the affidavits of the defendants read when the case was last up in reply to the complaint of plaintiff.

The first affidavit read was that of the plaintiff (D. B. Allen) himself, in which he deposes amongst other things, to the facts and circumstances stated below. The deponent was one of the original grantees from the Government of Nicaragua to the Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company, and upon the organization of said Company was chosen Vice President thereof. Subsequently, when the Accessory Transit Company was organized, he was elected one of the Directors thereof. When first it was proposed to connect that Company with ocean navigation through the proposed contract with Cornelius Vanderbilt for the establishment of a line of steamships for the transportation of passengers and merchandise between the ports of New-York and San Francisco, he (the plaintiff) denounced said scheme as fraudulent, and when he found that those having control of said Company were determined to use it for their own private ends, regardless of the obligations of the trust confided to them, resigned his directorship. He continued, however, to be a stockholder in the Company after his resignation as director, and at the time of the purchase of the steamships of the Vanderbilt line of steamships, some thousands of 2,000 [illegible]. At said time deponent was the [illegible] had been for some years, [illegible] Vanderbilt, that had [illegible] had the care and management of his business [illegible] to retire from business on the 1st of January, 1853, and had notified Mr. Vanderbilt of his intention. In the interim he was called on by Franklin Osgood, who stated that Mr. Vanderbilt had authorized him (Osgood) to arrange the sale of his steamships to the Accessory Transit Company, and had desired him to conduct the negotiation of deponent in effecting such sale. The deponent at first peremptorily declined to take part in any such negotiations, for the reason that he had resolved to retire from business. Subsequently, however, at the joint solicitation of Vanderbilt and Osgood, he agreed to take an interest in it. Shortly thereafter negotiations were entered into with Joseph L. White, acting in behalf of the Accessory Transit Company. At the outset, deponent declared that the Company was clearly without power under its charter to enter into or prosecute the business of navigating the Atlantic or Pacific, and that he would take no part in any transaction involving the Company in such a departure from its powers, unless it was [illegible] that such enlargement of chartered rights could be obtained. White then [illegible] that he could without difficulty obtain such an enlargement of the charter of the Company, and that, in the event of the purchase of the steamships being determined on, he would forthwith procure the requisite grant. White then insisted that the deponent should withdraw from Vanderbilt and [illegible] the sale of the steamships, and that deponent should agree to become the agent of the Company in the management of said steamships. An exceedingly bitter personal hostility existed between White and Vanderbilt, so much so that they were not on speaking terms at the time. Deponent and White accordingly drew up an agreement for the sale of the steamships to be executed by Vanderbilt. By this agreement it was provided that the sale should be made to the deponent, but that the steamships should be conveyed, [illegible] by him to the Company, or held by him as trustee for the Company. Vanderbilt consented to [illegible] consulted his professional advisor, Mr. H. F. Clark, should be of opinion that the same would be legal. Clark was consulted and gave an opinion [illegible] the legality of the agreement, and accordingly it was not executed by Vanderbilt. After that deponent refused to take part in the negotiation for the sale of the steamships, and the same was conducted and concluded without his assistance or knowledge. On the [illegible] day of December, 1853, Vanderbilt desired the deponent to draw up for him to sign, a proposition to the Accessory Transit Company, for the sale of the seven steamships composing his line, and in so doing, stated to deponent that nothing would result from it, and that he only desired to place himself right on the record, and before the public, in respect of his controversy with said Company. Deponent drew up the letter.

The postscript soliciting for deponent the agency of the Company in case of the sale, was added by Vanderbilt without the knowledge of the deponent. Shortly afterwards deponent met White, and was informed by him that the agreement for the sale of the steamships had, the night before, been concluded between him (White) and Vanderbilt, and that the letter was merely in order that the formal proposition might be received by the Company, and that a resolution of acceptance might be adopted in conformity therewith. As soon as deponent heard that in order to pay for the steamers it had been determined to issue 40,000 shares of increased capital stock in the Transit Company, and to distribute the same privately, without the knowledge of the stockholders, he denounced the scheme publicly and unsparingly, as illegal, and an infamous fraud on the rights and interests of the stockholders. The assertion that deponent participated in the distribution to the extent of 7,000 shares, or any other number of shares, is utterly false and without foundation. On the contrary, deponent strenuously maintained that the original stockholders, and he was one of them, were lawfully entitled to subscribe, and threatened legal proceedings for the enforcement of his rights. In the month of May, 1853, deponent went to Europe, and remained there until July, 1854; but immediately upon his return he commenced this suit, with no other view but to obtain his rights, and those of the other original stockholders of the Company. It is absolutely and unqualifiedly false that deponent has commenced this proceeding for the purpose of trafficking in the stock of the Company, or that he has either directly or indirectly bought or sold one single share in the stock of said Company since he disposed of his interest therein prior to his departure for Europe, except the 500 shares mentioned in his complaint.

The next affidavit read was that of Franklin Osgood. In the Autumn of 1852 this deponent was largely interested in the stock of the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, and his interest therein was well known to Cornelius Vanderbilt. Said Vanderbilt took occasion to advise deponent to divest himself of his aforesaid interest at any sacrifice, and declared that the stock was wholly worthless, and never would be worth anything as long as Joseph L. White remained in the direction and management of the Company, as said White was using the Company for his own benefit only.

Mr. Clark, at this point, protested earnestly against the reading of the affidavit as libelous and scurrilous.

Mr. Cutting thought that after what had already been read, it was hardly worth while to suppress the balance of the affidavit. Nothing showed the temper of this suit more than the contents of these affidavits.

Mr. Stoughton said that it was proper to remark that almost every sentence in the affidavits of the defendants ended in this way, that such and such remarks were false and untrue and known to be so by the plaintiff. The libel was started on the other side.

After further discussion Judge Duer remarked that he trusted the counsel had confidence enough in him to believe that he should reject all such parts of the affidavits as were irrelevant.

Mr. Upton then continued the reading of Franklin Osgood's affidavit, in the course of which the following paragraph occurs;

"Said White declared to deponent that said Vanderbilt was a great scoundrel, and would cheat and rob any person he had any dealings with."

Mr. Clark again interrupted, and insisted that there must be some limit to scurrility.

Judge Duer said that in examining the affidavits he would strike out those parts that were scandalous.

Mr. Clark claimed that it should be done, with costs. It was pure vulgarity.

Mr. Stoughton said that when the motion to strike out with costs was submitted, he should have a similar motion to submit in relation to the affidavits of the defendants.

Judge Duer suggested that the counsel for the plaintiff should, in reading the affidavits, omit such portions as were scurrilous and manifestly irrelevant.

Mr. Cutting thought that would be a difficult matter. It would be like playing the tragedy of "Hamlet" with the part of *Hamlet* left out. [Laughter.]

After some further conversation, the suggestion of the Court was acquiesced in by by the counsel for the plaintiff, and the reading of Mr. Osgood's affidavit was concluded.

Nine or ten other affidavits, chiefly corroborative of the facts stated by the plaintiff, were also read, and then the argument in the case was postponed until Saturday morning.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Reynolds vs. Bebe and twenty others.—This is an action on the charge of libel, which, it is alleged, was published in September, 1853.

It appears that on the 4th of September, 1853, the steamboats *Island City* and *Enoch Dean* were coming from Flushing; when they came to Randall's Island, the *Enoch Dean*, which was the fastest of the two, attempted to pass the *Island City*, whereupon that boat ran into her.

The passengers, not thinking that this was fair play, held a meeting, and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the conduct of Capt. Silas Reynolds of the steamboat *Island City*, this morning, in continually crowding the steamboat *Enoch Dean* from her course to the shore, and until within a few feet of Randall's Island, when the *Island City* was outside the *Enoch Dean*, and had four-fifths of the channel at her command, and finally in running into and endeavoring to push the *Enoch Dean* ashore on said Island, deserves and should receive the severest reprobation and punishment.

Resolved, That as it is understood that some of the owners of the *Island City* were witnesses of this present outrage, we appeal to them to place the management and charge of their boat in the hands of some one who will regard the rights and safety of passengers and property.

Resolved, That the undersigned will not themselves, when they can possibly avoid it, travel on said *Island City*, nor consent that their families should do so, until such times as the proprietors of said boat shall place her in charge of some one in whom we can have entire confidence.

Resolved, That the above resolution be signed by the members of this meeting, and published in the Flushing *Journal*, the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, and New-York *Herald*. (Signed) CHARLES E. BEBE,

And thirty-two others.

Mr. Reynolds, probably thinking this was hitting back rather too hard, sued thirty of the subscribers, alleging that he was much injured by the publication of the card, and he demands damages to the usual amount demanded for all libels, viz.: $20,000.

The only defence set up is justification. The defendants allege that they were subject to great danger, and were justified in the course they took.

On the trial witnesses were called who proved the libel. Several witnesses were then examined by the defendants' counsel to prove the justification. Among others was called Mr. E. Haddock, who testified as follows: I am a merchant in this City; in the Summer I reside at Flushing; was a passenger on the *Enoch Dean* at the time specified; did not notice anything especial after the boats started till they reached the buoy; the *Island City* started first and was followed by the *Enoch Dean*; by the time they reached the buoy the *Enoch Dean* had overhauled the other boat; they both passed round the buoy at the same time; the *Enoch Dean* was outside—that is, on the right side, and endeavored to pass the *Island City*; but that boat changed her course so as to head off and crowd the *Enoch Dean* very close to the shore at Sunken Meadow; the boats then came in collision; the *Island City* struck the *Enoch Dean* just in front of the wheel-house; Capt. Peck came to Capt. Reynolds, and remonstrated with him; Capt. Peck said he would stop his boat and let the other pass, which he did; the other boat then stopped also; The *Enoch Dean* then went ahead, and remained so all the way to New-York; when the *Enoch Dean* was followed up by the *Island City* the latter had plenty of sea room, but the *Enoch Dean* was too near the shore; I am well acquainted with the region; there was no reason that I could see, for the *Island City* to press the *Enoch Dean*; the *Island City* was obliged to back before starting forward again, after the *Enoch Dean* had passed.

Cross-examined—It is not the usual course for boats to [illegible] ... as far up as the buoy, and then steer out for Hell Gate; the Enoch Dean was about a mile from the buoy, perhaps more; have passed many, [illegible] the vessels would endeavor to go round the buoy, then down the river; in the case a few hundred feet apart; the *Island City* started first, and passed the Enoch Dean before she left her dock; the *Island City* first deviated from her course and crowded the Enoch Dean towards the Sunken Meadows.

William Reynolds was also examined. He was the pilot of the Enoch Dean at the time specified. He corroborated the testimony given by the other witnesses. Others were called, who testified in the main to the same facts.

The case is still on trial, and will probably occupy some little time.

For plaintiff, Messrs. A. D. Russell and John Anthon. For defendants, Thompson & Haynes, and Charles O'Conor.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Relief Fund for the Poor of Jersey City.

Rev. Mr. VERBINDER, City Missionary, in his final Report to the Mayor of the distribution of moneys from the Relief Fund, raised by citizens and deposited in the hands of the Mayor, states that during the past twelve weeks, in which he has been mostly engaged in this work, coal, flour, &c., and in many cases both, have been furnished to 263 families, as shown by the following statement:

22 families rec'd aid 1 week.		20 families rec'd aid 7 weeks.	
[illegible]	2	[illegible]	8
[illegible]	3	[illegible]	9
[illegible]	4	[illegible]	10
[illegible]	5	[illegible]	11
[illegible]	6	[illegible]	12
Total			263

The following statement shows the weekly payments made by the Missionary, and the number of families assisted therewith:

1st week, 60 families	$35 [illegible]	7th week, 192 families	$[illegible]
2d week, [illegible] families	[illegible]	8th week, [illegible] families	[illegible]
3d week, 138 families	[illegible]	9th week, 185 families	[illegible]
4th week, [illegible] families	[illegible]	10th week, [illegible] families	[illegible]
5th week, 198 families	231 [illegible]	11th week, [illegible] families	[illegible]
6th week, [illegible] families	[illegible]	12th week, 154 families	[illegible]
Total			$[illegible]

Beside the above, a considerable amount of clothing and other articles have been distributed by the Missionary; and he takes pleasure in declaring that in most of the families were visited personally by the Mayor or by some member or the Committee, and most of them frequently by the Missionary. Cases of great distress were found, and not only has much distress been alleviated, but it is believed that in some cases actual starvation has been prevented by this bounty of the citizens.

The Approaching Election in Hoboken.

There is much interest manifested in Hoboken in the first Charter Election to be held on Tuesday next. It is probable that the candidate for Mayor (or Director, as the charter entitles that office) of the Union party, which adopted the charter, will be Capt. JAMES T. HATFIELD; and the candidate of the party opposed to it will, it is supposed, be JOHN H. SHEFFIELD.

The official year will commence on the first Monday in May.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

THURSDAY, April 5—6 P. M.

ASHES—The demand is limited, and prices are nominally the same.

COFFEE—Has not varied. The day's sales embrace 120 bags Java, at 14c.@14½c.; 150 bags Rio at 11½c.@11¾c., and 500 bags "Skimmings" at 10c., ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Sales quiet, but steady. There is a fair amount offering.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. and Tex.
Ordinary	7¼	7¼	8	8
Middling	9	9	9½	9½
Middling Fair	9¾	10	10¼	10½
Fair	10¼	10¼	11	11¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still pretty actively sought after, mostly by home dealers; but the inclement weather, the scanty supplies, and the enhanced claims of owners retard operations. Prices rule firm, and are, if anything, on the advance. The day's business includes 4,500 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	9 25 @ 9 37½
Straight State	9 37½ @ 9 50
Favorite State	9 50 @ 9 62½
Mixed Western	9 75 @ 9 87½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 87½ @10 00
Fancy Michigan	10 00 @10 25
Common to Good Ohio	9 75 @10 00
Fancy Ohio	10 00 @10 25
Extra Ohio	10 25 @10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 25 @11 00
Fancy Genesee	10 00 @10 50
Extra Genesee	11 00 @11 50

Canadian has been in fair request at buoyant rates. The day's sales comprise 2,000 bbls. common to extra, free, at $10 12½@$11 50, ℔ bbl. Southern continues active and is increasing in value. The day's sales consist of 2,500 bbls., at $9 50@$10 25 for low mixed to favorite, and $10 37½@$11 37½ for fancy and extra, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat is unaltered. Sales transpired of 200 bbls. Rye Flour at $6 25@$7 50, and 150 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal at $4 50 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is still scarce and quiet. There were 2,500 bushels good Southern White purchased at $2 50. Rye is also rare, and is held at $1 37½@$1 40, ℔ bushel. The demand is limited. Barley and Barley Malt were as last noticed. Oats are in light supply and demand, at 74c.@79c. for State and Western; and 68c.@69c. for Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn is inactive and irregular in value. There is not much offering, and owners insist upon full prices. The day's sales have been confined to 8,500 bushels, at $1 04 for Jersey Yellow, and $1 03 for Southern mixed, ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 500 bales River sold at yesterday's improved rates.

HOPS—Are inactive, but nominally firm.

IRON—Scotch Pig is quiet, but stiffly held; 80 tons have been sold at $30@$30, usual terms, ℔ ton. Nothing new in other kinds.

LATHS—Eastern are scarce and quiet, but very steady in price.

LEAD—The demand is limited, yet owners still ask full previous quotations.

LIME—Rockland is rather dull, at $1@$1 03 for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—We heard of sales of only 150 bbls. New-Orleans at 27c.@28c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in light supply, but is dull and heavy. Spirits do. was purchased to the extent of 100 bbls. at 48c.@48½c., cash, ℔ gallon. Tar is inactive and somewhat nominal. Rosin is also quiet, but is held with increased firmness.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are unchanged. Linseed is in improved request at 79c.@80c. ℔ gallon. The stock is a moderate one. Lard Oil is inactive at old rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is steadily improving, both in demand and value. The day's sales add up 2,000 bbls. at $15 50 for Old Mess; $14 50 for New Prime; $17 50 for New Mess; and $15 50 for Western Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Towards the close, owners claimed still higher prices. Dressed Hogs are unaltered. Cut Meats are doing better. The day's sales add up 500 pkgs. at 8½c.@9½c. for Hams, and 6½c.@7c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is more active at buoyant rates,—the day's sales reaching 1,400 pkgs., part here, at 8c.@8½c; but mostly to arrive on private terms. Lard is also brisker, but not firmer. The day's transactions amount to 800 bbls. fair to prime at 9½c.@9½c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in rather limited stock and fair demand, at full prices. The day's sales add up 300 bbls. at $6 50@$8 for Country Prime; $9 50@$12 for do. Mess; $13 50 for Vermont Mess; $14 50@$15 25 for repacked Mess, and $15 50@$16 for extra do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and nominal. Beef Hams are scarce and quoted at from $16@$21, as in quality, ℔ bbl. Butter is selling at 12c.@18c. for Ohio, 21c.@28c. for ordinary to good State, and 29c.@32c. for Orange County, N. Y., ℔ ℔. Cheese is in demand at 10½c.@12½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—There were 130 tierces low grades taken at $4 75@$5 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Are quiet but steady. Sales were made of 200 hhds. Cuba and New-Orleans at 4½c.@5½c.; and 135 hhds. Texas on terms not disclosed.

TEAS—We subjoin a detailed report of this forenoon's auction sale:

By L. M. Hoffman & Co.

Imported per *Sea Serpent*, &c.—Terms 5 months.

Young Hyson—20 half chests at 54½c.; 29 do. 53½c.; 398 do. 34c.; 50 do. 51½c.; 49 do. 50c.; 124 do. 45½c.; 238 do. 44c.; 109 do. 40c.; 50 do. 39c.; 324 do. 35½c.; 208 do. 35c.; 131 do. 31½c.; 30 do. 23c.; 30 do. 23½c.; 240 do. 32c.; 40 do. 28c.; 200 do. 27½c.; 250 do. 27c.; 85 do. 20½c.; 164 boxes do. 53½c.; 224 do. 49½c.

Gunpowder—20 half chests at 61½c.; 28 do. 61c.; 51 do. 57c.; 51 do. 55½c.; 20 do. 50½c.; 130 do. 50c.; 56 do. 48½c.; 55 do. 47½c.; 20 do. 43c.; 25 do. 42½c.; 22 do. 42c.; 30 do. 41½c.; 26 do. 41c.; 17 do. 40c.; 23 do. 35½c.; 48 boxes do. 68½c.; 132 do. 67½c.

Imperial—21 half chests at 68c.; 31 do. 61½c.; 6 do. 58c.; 108 do. 56c.; 13 do. 55c.; 28 do. 54c.; 45 do. 52c.; 45 do. 47½c.; 22 do. 45c.; 20 do. 44c.; 60 do. 42½c.; 123 do. 33½c.

Twankay—71 half chests at 20c.; 74 do. 17½c.; 33 do. 26c.; 63 do. 22½c.; 109 do. 22c.; 108 do. 20c.

Hyson Skin—20 half chests at 21c.

WHISKY—The day's business consists of 600 bbls. Ohio and Prison, mainly at 35c. cash; and 50 hhds. Drudge, at 33c., usual terms, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were extremely light and rates were scarcely sustained. The weather was unfavorable; and shippers were expecting later news from Europe. These circumstances checked transactions. For Liverpool, there were taken a few lots of cotton at 5-32d. ℔ ℔; and 350 pkgs. Bacon, &c., at 12s. ℔ ton. For London, and for continental ports, the shipments were of a trivial character at languid rates.

WALCOTT BROTHERS' PATENT GRADUATING BUTTON HOLE CUTTERS, AMERICAN SHEAR CO.'S TAILORS' SHEARS, BENT TRIMMERS, BARBERS', BANKERS', and every variety of SHEARS and LADIES' SCISSORS.—The subscribers would call the attention of the public to the above articles, of which they have a complete assortment, which they offer at the lowest prices. The Button Hole Cutters are a comparatively new article, which have recently been reduced full 30 per cent. in price, which brings them within the means of every one, and are decidedly the best article for cutting button holes ever invented. Also, a general assortment of hardware and cutlery, house-keeping articles, cabinet-makers' and builders' hardware. ABRAMS & JOHNSON, No. 442 Broadway.

CHINA, GLASS AND GAS FIXTURES.—Elegant assortment now opening, and prices much reduced, in many cases 25 per cent. reduction. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 561 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

AT A MEETING OF THE SENIOR CLASS OF THE NEW-YORK FREE ACADEMY, held April 2, 1855, in consequence of the death of one of its members, Ashbury F. Wiggin, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the All-wise Providence of God, death has once more claimed his victim from our number, and has now laid the cold hand upon our late associate, ASHBURY FRANKLIN WIGGIN;

Whereas, [illegible] ... therefore,

Resolved, That ... [illegible]

Resolved, That the members of the class wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the daily papers. HAMLIN BABCOCK, Chairman. WM. H. ABEL, Secretary.

PROFESSOR CHARLES J. HINKEL'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, AT NEWBURG, N. Y.—The pupils limited to a fixed number, are prepared for the University or any practical pursuit. Terms $[illegible] per annum for board and instruction in all departments ... References—Rev. Dr. Beach, ... Newburg; ... Poughkeepsie; ... the Erie Railroad Company; G. E. Kunhardt, Esq., ... Professor ... Henry T. Tuckerman, Esq., of New-York.

WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING.—A. R. WHEELER, long and favorably known, [illegible] of experience ... Broadway ... Ladies' and gentlemen ... book-keeping ... Ornamental penmanship executed to order.

ROSE-HILL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Conn.; Mrs. C. S. WHITE, Principal.—The Summer Term commences the 1st of May, consisting of twenty-two weeks, to be paid quarterly, in advance. Each pupil is expected to bring one pair of sheets, one pair of pillow-cases, six table napkins, six towels, and have every article marked in full with the owner's name. References: For circulars apply to W. A. Phillips, President Astor Insurance Company, No. 65 Chatham-st., N. York; Lyman Cobb, Esq., New-York; F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; C. H. Booth, of D. Booth & Nason, No. 21 Park place, New-York; Mrs. W. B. Lawrence, Rhode Island.

BROOKLYN.—NO. 20 CHEEVER-PLACE, between Harrison and Degraw-sts. Instruction given by W. GEYER, Private Teacher, in all the branches of General Education, in the Latin, French and German languages, and in playing on the Melodion and Piano.

REFERENCES: Mr. Th. Achelis, Merchant, No. 175 Henry-st.; Mr. G. Schwab, Merchant, No. [illegible]; Mr. Kalt, Doctor, No. 234 Clinton-st.; Rev. L. W. Hart, A. M., Rector College Grammar School, Atlantic, corner Clinton-st.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—JOHN GRANT, A. M., E. A. SMITH, A. M., Principals. Rooms, No. 826 Broadway. Reference is respectfully made to the following gentlemen, patrons of the school: Thomas W. Smith, John M. Davies, George Opdyke, Gordon W. Burnham, Rev. Joel Parker, Rev. J. S. Coe, A. W. Canfield, Joseph B. Sheffield, Wm. H. Dodge, John Applegate, Joseph L. Smallwood, George Pumpelly, Wm. W. Crooke, E. S. Ward.

For circulars and further information and reference, apply as above.

DANBURY INSTITUTE, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONN.—Rev. ELIAS S. SHENCK, A. M., Principal, assisted by Rev. JOHN H. VAN COURT. This Institution has attained such a position for good order and high scholarship, as is not to be surpassed in this country. Circulars, or an interview obtained at the Music Store of Messrs. William Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway. Military and gymnastic exercises form a regular part of the course, without extra charge.

A TEACHER OF CLASSICS AND MATHEMATICS, of ten years' experience in his profession, who is also competent to instruct in moral, intellectual and physical science, and in Belles Lettres, wishes an engagement in a boarding-school or seminary, or would assume the principalship of an academy or grammar school in any part of the United States. Address ALEX. NELSON, Union-square Post-Office, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.—Two ladies, one of whom is competent to teach English, French, German and drawing, and the other Music, Latin and French, wish situations. Both ladies have had experience in teaching, and would together take the entire charge of a school already established, or would like to hear of a situation where one may be engaged. Address W. S., No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

BELLPORT CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—The next term of this Institute will commence the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. KEVAN, Esq., No. [illegible] Water-st., New-York, and for particulars address JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Principal. BELLPORT, L. I., April 2, 1855.

OAK HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Norwalk, Conn.—Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal. Summer Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 2. Circulars containing terms and references may be had at the bookstore of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

$6.—THE ACCORDION AND BANJO Taught in 8 lessons; terms $6 in advance. My method is so simple and easy that no person can fail to learn. Rooms open till 9 o'clock every evening. Prof. J. L. JACOBS, No. 443 Broadway, up stairs.

NEW AND SPLENDID BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—DANBURY, CONN.—Rev. J. W. IRWIN, Principal. Circulars can be obtained at No. 36 and 38 Bowery, of the Citizens' Insurance Office, Bowery; and at No. 31 Maiden-lane, New-York City.

THE SUMMER TERM of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL will commence April 23. Circulars to be had at her residence, No. 4 West 20th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 318 4th-st., on Washington-square, entrance No. 126 Macdougal-st. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, 9th-av. entrance. Complement 25, in each of two departments. Training thorough, systematic and elegant.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR SALE—For a female teacher. The school has 30 pupils. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

INSTRUCTION.—A gentleman wishes to take evening lessons in Spanish of an accomplished lady teacher. Address J. H. W., Box No. 121 Post-Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—Two hotels, one in the City, established seven years since, and kept by the present proprietor up to this time, the other in the suburbs, within a short drive of the City, and built less than a year since, surrounded by a grove and the most delightful scenery which can be imagined. The house is splendid in exterior, and is very commodious. The owner and proprietor is unable to attend to both, as is necessary, and therefore wishes a gentleman to join him.

One who can give good reference as to good disposition, &c., and can command $3,000 in cash, will be accepted as a full partner in both establishments. Apply at No. 212 Greenwich-st.

GROCERY TO LET—STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The long established and well-known family grocery store, situated on the corner of 8th-av. and 19th-st., now doing an excellent business. To a person of good capacity and some capital, such an opportunity rarely presents itself. The only reason for selling is the continued impaired health of the proprietor, and his wish to retire from business. Apply to WILLIAM JOHNS, on the premises.

SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—In an importing and manufacturing business realizing good profits, a large amount of the sales being for cash. Amount required from $5,000 to $10,000. To any person this affords a good opportunity for investment in an established and permanent business. Address J. B. M., office of the *Daily Times*.

HARDWARE.—For sale, in Brooklyn, the stock of a hardware store. The business has been carried on successfully for ten years by the present owners. A lease of five years of the premises at a very moderate rent will be granted to the purchaser. Apply on the premises, No. 210 Pacific-st.

YACHT FOR SALE—Sloop yacht CURLEW, of twelve tons measurement, five years old, well found in every respect, for sale. A great bargain. Would make a good market boat. Can be seen just above the turnpike bridge, Newark, N. J. F. VAN WAGENEN.

OFFICE FOR INTRODUCTION and sale of patents, new discoveries, &c. CHARLES HOPKINS, Register, Halls of Commerce, No. 73 Pine-st. N. B.—General negotiating and sale agency.

OYSTER AND DINING SALOON—For sale cheap, with private rooms, fitted up in nice style. Must be sold, because the owner has to attend to other business. Inquire of LEVY, No. 568 6th-av., between [illegible] and [illegible]-sts.

PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent. Constantly on hand both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the patentee, WM. BLAKE.

ALLAN AND ROSE—PROVISIONS AND FISH—No. 226 Washington-st., two doors above Barclay-st., New-York.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE, VERY LOW FOR CASH:

Mess Pork,	Mackerel, large 1s,	Green Teas,
Mess Beef,	Mackerel, 1 2 & 3,	Black Teas,
Rump Pork,	Pickl'd White Fish,	Lamp & Sweet Oil,
Rump Pork,	Pickled Codfish,	Cider Vinegar,
Smoked Hams,	Pickled Scale-fish,	Tallow Candles,
Smoked Shoulders,	Pickled Herrings,	Sperm Candles,
Smoked Beef,	Dry Codfish,	Sal Soda, Soap,
Tongues, Salmon,	Smoked Herrings,	Starch, Saleratus,
Cheese, m'ld & rich,	Salt, sacks & bags,	Twines & Wicks,
Butter, firkins & tubs,	Raisins & Apples.	Straw & Tea Paper

JAMES O. MORSE & CO.—No. 79 John-st., New-York.—Dealers in all descriptions of Pipes for steam, gas and water; and manufacturers of every variety of fittings for the same; together with improved valves, cocks, oil cups, whistles, &c.; steam pumps, gauges, boilers and boiler fixtures. Buildings warmed by steam or hot water. Gas apparatus for towns, factories and private dwellings.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1855.

To Correspondents.

[illegible] communications will receive no attention. All [illegible] professing to state facts must be accompanied by the [illegible] name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the [illegible] of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be [illegible] for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Prussia and Privateering.

If there be any one benignant principle of international law which the United States, more than any other nation, have defended and promoted with zeal and persevering consistency, that principle is the inviolability of the neutral flag and the freedom of neutral commerce. With an equally enlightened policy have they endeavored, as far as it could be effected in the present state of opinion among nations, to secure the freedom of conscience and of religious worship throughout the world.

One of the first acts of the old confederacy, upon its awakening to its new and independent existence, was, by solemn treaty with France, to establish the principle that, under certain conditions, free ships should make free goods. Shortly after, they gave in their adherence to the celebrated declaration of the Empress Catherine of Russia, respecting the rights of neutrals and belligerents. A clause in the treaty with the *Netherlands*, in 1782, and in that with Sweden, in 1783, contained a provision similar to that embodied in the French treaty, as did also that with Prussia in 1785, which having expired by lapse of time, was revived by the treaty of 1828.

A similar provision was made in the treaty of 1795 with Spain, and somewhat modified by the treaty of 1820. The gallant and lamented Decatur also inserted this provision in the treaty of 1815 with the Dey of Algiers.

This policy, thus constantly adhered to by us in the old world, has been uniformly acted upon in our treaties with the South American States,—States, which by reason of the newness of their existence, and their freedom from ancient traditions and prejudices, have afforded a more favorable field for the inauguration of a liberal diplomacy. In every treaty with them, except, we believe, that with Costa Rica, an express article establishing conditionally the principle of free ships, free goods, has been inserted, and generally provisions more or less liberal have been made in favor of the liberty of conscience and worship. While thus sustaining the rights of neutrals by diplomacy, we have not hesitated when occasion demanded, to enforce them by arms. And we gave an evidence of our sincerity, as well as reflected lustre on our navy, by sustaining a war with the vast marine power of England in 1812, in defence of the rights of neutrality. This principle has with us received a new consecration by the recent commercial treaty negotiated with Russia, and the spirit of the past is seen evidently to preside over the policy of the present.

In the treaty of amity and commerce between Prussia and the United States, in 1785, it was stipulated that, in case of war, neither party should grant commissions to any private armed vessels to attack the commerce of the other. This stipulation, which was limited in its duration, and has long since expired, *Prussia*, it is known, recently proposed to our present Administration to renew, and thus take another step towards softening the effects of war. The United States have, however, refused to accede to this proposal, and this refusal has elicited sharp and severe comments abroad, and assertions that the former liberal and pacific policy of the United States has been instigated purely by interest and not by principle. And because in the present condition of our military and commercia marine, we are neither able nor willing to go the length of interdicting the system of privateering and reprisals, all the glory which we have acquired by having inaugurated a more liberal maritime policy than before existed among nations, is now to be denied us. A labored vindication of the present action of the Government, or of the sincerity of its past peaceful policy, from these foreign aspersions, would be superfluous. A nation which, in her diplomacy and her treaties, has uniformly endeavored to secure the liberty of conscience, of worship and of sepulture, and has in many States been met with a refusal, has no very pressing occasion to reply to their exclamations of insincerity and illiberality.

The reply of our Executive to the proposition of Prussia was a perfectly proper one, and should be satisfactory to any diplomatist acquainted with the present position and character of our own military and commercial marine. We have need, and that essential, of the right of issuing letters of marque, and of fitting out privateers, in case of war, for the protection of our commerce. We give the world the best guaranty that a nation can give of the sincerity of its pacific policy, by the insignificance of our army and navy establishment. Is it not indeed unreasonable, after this, to ask of us to strip ourself of those means of offensive warfare which have been framed in the very pursuits of peace, and which the events of a single day may render all important to our security! There are certainly some seeming inconsistencies in the policy and the institutions of the United States. Our defence of neutral rights, and stopping short of the entire abolition of all private warfare on the ocean, is one of these; our unlimited personal liberty, side by side with the institution of slavery, is another: the greatest and most difficult to be understood by those not intimately acquainted with the history of our country. But the close observer is able to reconcile these inconsistencies with a perfect sincerity in the avowed principles and policy of our Union. In the case of great States, nothing is more common than to see their animating principles of action partially controlled, and even contradicted, by institutions whose power cannot be immediately broken, and whose foundations lie deeply buried in the past. So, too, the policy which they would be inclined to pursue is cut short of a complete and perfect development by overwhelming considerations of geographical position, important industrial pursuits, or the absence of a great standing army and a numerous navy. With them, not what is abstractly right and just, but what is attainable and possible under existing circumstances, is the desideratum. Whatever may be said against the demoralizing effects of the system of privateering and letters of marque—and the abuses to which it is liable may be admitted—still there are no objections of that peremptory character which should constrain a nation acting on the highest principle to surrender it, to its own great and manifest detriment. States, in these discretionary matters, are to be governed of necessity, for the most part, by their interests; and the geographical position of Prussia is such, that in the event of a war, the system of privateering would avail nothing to her, while it would be the very right arm of the United States. This Europe knows, and therefore feels disposed to look with jealousy upon our mighty commercial marine, which, after all, is one of the greatest conservators of peace, bearing as it does wealth and activity on every wind of heaven to every part of the globe while peace subsists, and threatening to bear to its enemies an equally wide-spread desolation, should war call forth its destructive energies.

The system of privateering is a half-dozen centuries old, and has always been recognized as a perfectly legitimate weapon of warfare. It is eminently adapted to the self-reliant, independent action, and control-disdaining genius of Americans. Under this system multitudes of bold and patriotic spirits, like Paul Jones of the past, would with the American flag at their masthead victoriously sweep the seas of our enemies, who would find no congenial field for the exercise of their energies in the subordination of the regular service. Those who would have the nobleness of nature to expose their lives for the honor of their country in this way, would be found in general too generous to be guilty of acts of excess and injustice. If it be said that the practice is a licentious one, and opens the door to great abuses through the cupidity and irresponsibility of those who engage in it, it may be replied that war itself is productive of still more licentious and terrible consequences; and that the United States show their devotion to humanity by sedulously avoiding this greater scourge, of which the other is a mere concomitant. We will not stop to discuss the question which some have agitated, whether war is less likely to arise, by softening and lessening the rigor of its rules, than by leaving it intact, in all its original sweeping desolation. At all events, nations are bound in their treaties, and their compacts, not to sacrifice their safety or their essential means of defence, to the amelioration of the horrors of war; and neither Prussia, nor any other State, can justly tax us with inconsistency or retrogression by reason of our refusal to do so.

Ho! for California.

Over seven hundred passengers sailed in the steamer *George Law*, yesterday, for California *via* Aspinwall and the Panama Railroad! Some of these were gentlemen suddenly called to the Pacific State in consequence of the recent financial revulsion there. Others were ladies and children on their way to join husbands and fathers whose engrossment in the cares of business will not admit a journey hither for the purpose of carrying their household treasures to the new home. But any one who cast an eye thoughtfully over the throng of travelers could not fail to see that the great mass of them were artisans and laborers,—men who hope and expect to find in California profitable employment for hard industrious hands.

It is evident that the Spring tide of emigration to the Pacific has fairly set in, and that it is to be very great this year—greater probably than at any time since the discovery of the gold. This may be accounted for in various ways. First, the facilities for getting to California are immeasurably improved. There is now no necessity for braving those pestilential fevers, the seeds of which lie in the decaying vegetable matter of a luxuriant tropical climate. The passenger to California by the Panama route, instead of sleeping amid the miasma of the Isthmus, as formerly, now breathes the invigorating air of the Pacific Ocean three hours after he steps from the deck of the good ship which has borne him over the Atlantic and the Carribbean. And this without detentions by swollen rapids, or shallow streams, or stubborn mules, or impassable mud ponds,—and more than all, without being exposed to the land sharks whose trade flourished so thriftily in the days before the railroad was opened. A journey to the Pacific is thus made a pleasure trip, instead as of yore, a hardship requiring resolution to brave.

But we hope there is still another reason for the increased immigration, speaking much more hopefully for the permanent prosperity of our young sister on the Pacific. It has been her curse, heretofore, that the mass of those who crossed her borders, went to hunt for gold, with no purpose of settlement, but with the intention of skinning her placers rapidly as possible of their wealth, and then leaving their places to be supplied with a new set of adventurers, with similar wants and similar views. California has not been thought *of sufficiently by our laboring classes, as a* place for permanent settlement; and she can never be safely prosperous until there is a decided change in this respect. That this change will occur at no distant day cannot be doubted. Indeed, we trust it has begun its work already. And it is for the interest of the idle among the laboring and the operative *classes of our Atlantic States* to consider well whether California does not offer flattering inducements to them to contribute liberally to her permanent population.

Let us look at some of the facts. The climate of California is exceedingly healthy; its soil is productive, and the demand for intelligent labor great. For the evidence to support this latter assertion we refer to the rates of wages in California on the 1st January last, which we published several weeks since. The wages of mechanics ranged from five to ten dollars per day, and of laborers from fifty to ninety dollars per month and found. Draymen get twenty-five dollars per week, cooks seventy-five to a hundred and fifty dollars per month, and servant-girls from thirty to fifty dollars per month. A reference to the San Francisco Prices Current of the same date, shows the fact that provisions and clothing were at that time about as cheap in California as here. They may have been somewhat lower then than they will be again, although that is not certain; but the indications are that they will not in future be much increased.

Mining has doubtless been overdone in California; and it has returned us many a dispirited adventurer whose heart was full of bitterness against the State of his sojourn. The day has passed for rapid fortunes in California, made either by mining or by mercantile adventures; and that very fact opens it to steady, persistent operative and productive industry, as a field perhaps superior to any other. Those who are not doing well here, and who are inclined to emigrate to California with the purpose of settling there permanently, as mechanics, artisans or farmers, content with moderate gains, can now calculate with comparative safety, it must be admitted, upon a good living at least, and ultimate fortune. There are tens of thousands among us of this class, who would better their own condition by so doing, at the same time that they would contribute to build up and give permanence to our Empire upon the Pacific. Think of it, ye sons of toil; who labor from sun to sun for a scanty pittance—scarce sufficient to keep the wolf from the door, and the landlord from too familiar acquaintance with the Sheriff; but think of it intelligently, and decide prudently, whether or no our young and thrifty sister does not need your services, and whether she does not offer you a reward for them greater than we can afford you on the Atlantic slope.

Pollok's *Course of Time* has been denounced in a religious paper in Virginia on account of the following lines it contains:

> "Unchristian thought! on what pretence soe'er
> Of right inherited, or else acquired;
> Of loss, or profit, or what plea you name,
> To buy and sell, to barter, whip and hold
> In chains, a being of celestial make—
> Of kindred form, of kindred faculties,
> Of kindred feelings, passions, thoughts, desires,
> Born free, and heir of an immortal hope;
> Thought villainous, absurd, detestable!
> Unworthy to be harbored in a fiend!"—*Exchange.*

Touch them gently—or the Union is dissolved. Approach them as if for shoes you wore moccasins and the path you trod were carpeted, or you frighten them into a convulsion. Our Southern brethren are as nervous as ladies of an uncertain age. They see an offence even in our most approved figures of speech. Why, a man can't muse aloud or hum some old schoolboy song in South Carolina, unless he has first revised his stock of remembered stanzas and expurgated all that bears upon the Slavery question, without endangering the Commonwealth. A thorough bred Yankee couldn't whistle a tune right through without the risk of hurting somebody's feelings.

It behooves us as brethren of the same family with the dainty gentlemen who, through their cutaneous membranes, feel Pollok's random lash, to pause and overhaul our carpet-bags before we travel, lest the waste paper we wrap our spare boots in have some offensive sentiment on it,—lest some stray sentence in our pocket Shakspeare have a thrust at the institution, which, communicated unfelt through so many years, shall expend itself upon some lordly patriarch's tender feelings. Soberly, though, it is a great annoyance that poets must be sticking in their twaddle about Liberty every tenth line, and those old poets especially were careless beyond all excuse. Let's have a Convention to purge the fellows of their frequent contempts, to rub smooth the "Liberty" side of all our corns—and from the "Declaration of Independence," the Bible, and all spelling books, blot out anything that could possibly tempt a negro to hanker after another sort of life than the slave's. Let us toll the Underground Railroad.

☞ In speaking of the act of the Governor in superseding the Superintendent of the Bank Department, the *Tribune* says:

> "We could not consistently allow an *improper* person to be reappointed to so important office, without entering our protest against it. The credit of rightly judging the facts in the case, and fearlessly acting upon them, belongs to the Governor alone."

The implication here is that the Governor refused to reappoint Mr. St. John because he believed him to be an improper person for the place. This is entirely untrue. The Governor has repeatedly declared his entire confidence in the ability, integrity and efficiency with which Mr. St. John has discharged the duties of his office,—and his utter disbelief of all statements impugning his character or official conduct. This, therefore, cannot be the reason why he was not reappointed. What the reason *was*,—as we said yesterday,—we are quite as ignorant of as the public at large.

☞ We have information from Halifax of the failure of the New-York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company to secure a charter from the Provincial Parliament, to enable them *to build a competing line of telegraph through* that Province. The application for the charter was not acted upon. It was ascertained that nearly all the members of Parliament were opposed to the project, believing that the Provincial Telegraph Company are willing to afford every reasonable facility for the dispatch of such business as the new Company *might require from the Nova Scotia lines.*

Rhode Island State Election.

The returns of the recent Rhode Island State election show that, as was anticipated, the Know-Nothings have swept the State. They have carried all the towns but two—Gloucester and Foster. The former sends two Democratic Representatives, and the latter sends a Whig to the Senate and a Democrat to the House. All the other members of both Houses and State officers are Know-Nothings.

☞ The Grand State Council of the Know-Nothings which met at Lancaster, Penn., on Tuesday, adjourned in great confusion yesterday afternoon. The occasion was a proposition for open organization.

☞ The steamer *George Law* sailed for Aspinwall yesterday afternoon, with over seven hundred passengers, chiefly bound for California. Among the passengers, we understand, were Señor Tirado, late Peruvian Minister, and F. W. Rice, late Consul at Acapulco, Mexico, who has gone out to Lima, Peru, with his family, to reside. Notwithstanding the large number of passengers who went out on board this steamer, it was quite evident that her ample and well ventilated cabins and steerage were competent for the accommodation and comfort of them all; and the excellent order and arrangement of everything on board, and the provision made for the comfort of the passengers in all respects, gave assurance that the day of hardship on a trip to California has long since passed.

Musical.

Academy of Music.—There will be no performance to-night. The rehearsals of "William Tell" are being carried on with such determination, that the management has concluded to forego one ordinary night's performance in order to try the full effect of the scenery, &c. From what we hear of this opera we suspect it will be one of the most complete musical productions ever given in this country. The fortunes of the Academy will change if sufficient energy in all instances as in this, is displayed. Can any one wonder that the houses have been bad when the only attraction has been Donizetti and Verdi's "Rigoletto"—the latter from the commencement a comparative failure?

To-morrow evening (Saturday) there will be a Sacred Concert, on which occasion Rossini's "Stabat Mater," the Prayer from "Moses," and a fine selection of miscellaneous music will be performed. A dollar ticket will admit a lady and gentleman.

Mr. W. H. Fry's new oratorio will be performed on the evening of Thursday week. By desire of the management the performance was postponed to that day. There will, we trust, be no further postponement.

Buckley's Serenaders will take a step in the right direction on Monday next. They will play the English version of "L'Elisir d'Amore" in white faces. We should be satisfied if they never blacked them again.

New Music.

We have received some very excellent new pieces of music from the press of Messrs. Hall & Son. We are glad to know that their reform in reducing music from its former exorbitant prices has met with decided success. The good results of this plan will not be fully known for some time. Thousands will now learn music who were before prevented by the expense of the music itself. This reduction in price is really a matter of great interest to the home circle, and should be upheld by the public against the opposition of the rest of the trade.

Their latest publications received are: "The Masonic [illegible]," by J. A. Fowler; "The Soldier's [illegible]," by Fred. H. Brown; "The Orphan's Lament Song," by Chas. Jarvis; "I Know that my Redeemer Liveth," transcribed for the piano-forte, by W. Vincent Wallace.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

Albany, Thursday, April 5, 1855.

A delegation from Massachusetts, consisting of the Committee on Railroads and Canals of the two branches of the Legislature of the Bay State, came over to Albany last evening, on a tour of inquiry.

This morning, Mr. Blatchford offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee on behalf of the Assembly, to extend to the delegation from the Legislature of our sister State the hospitalities of the Capital, and to invite them to take seats upon the floor of the Assembly Chamber. The Committee was appointed, and the delegation introduced to the House through the Chairman of the House Committee, Mr. Blatchford. They were welcomed by Speaker Littlejohn, and that welcome responded to and acknowledged by Mr. Maine, of the Massachusetts body. Among the visitors I notice Hon. S. C. Maine, of the Senate, Hon. Stephen Gardner, of the House, Hon. Mr. Foster and Hon. Mr. Lyman, of the Governor's Council. Also, Rev. Robert B. Hall, Member elect to Congress from the First District, and Hon. A. R. Ely, who was the candidate for United States Senator against Gen. Wilson.

The delegation will, I understand, return to Boston this afternoon.

THIRD READING OF BILLS

Is to be the steady orders of the day in the Assembly after it is once again reached, unless it is laid aside by unanimous consent. This order was made at a much earlier period of the session last year, and yet there was a large number of bills laid over that were ready for their final reading.

CLAIM BILLS

Have unusually hard sledging in the House. There is little disposition to give them even a consideration, and a strong inclination to fetch them "down the banks." There were half a dozen of them, more or less, up in Committee of the Whole this morning. When they came to a vote the enacting clause was struck from each, and so they went overboard.

OMINOUS.

Mr. Blatchford made an effort to have the Committee of the Whole take into consideration the bill to regulate the rates of interest—which is in reality the bill to abolish the usury laws, not directly and at once, but gradually and by stealth. By an overwhelming vote the House refused to consider the bill. I hope the vote this morning will convince those who have so strenuously sought the abolition of the usury laws, that for this session at least there is no chance of success. And I would suggest that they give it up altogether. It could not get ten votes in the House, and yet no man could do more for it, or has labored harder than Mr. Blatchford. Where he fails there is little use in others trying.

WHERE THE DOCUMENTS ARE.

This morning Mr. Peck asked unanimous consent to present a preamble and resolutions setting forth that nearly all the mail matter sent from the Assembly during the session had been suffered to accumulate in the Post-Office at this place, which accumulation is imputed to the culpable negligence of the Postmaster of the Albany office. The resolutions suggest the propriety of of the removal of the official charged with this neglect. The resolutions were not admitted. I do not know what truth there is in the allegations embodied in the preamble, but I do know that, in forwarding letters and papers received at the Albany office, destined to reach members of the Legislature and strangers in attendance, the Postmaster has exhibited a marked ability, combining promptness and accuracy. I judge this by my own experience.

THE CHURCH TENURE BILL.

In sending my letter yesterday, I accidentally omitted that portion giving the vote on the final passage of the Senate, bill to Regulate the Tenure of Church Property. It was passed by an almost unanimous vote—the Ayes being 93, the Noes but 9; absent and not voting 20. Among those absent, was Mr. Blatchford, of your City. Taking this absence for a text, the *Register* this *morning* charges that Mr. Blatchford dodged the issue, afraid to vote No, and unwilling to take the responsibility of voting Aye. Upon the assembling of the House this morning, Mr. B. had a Question of Privilege, and having obtained the floor, thus replied to the imputations embodied in the *Register*:

Mr. Blatchford—Mr. Speaker: I rise to a question of privilege. I beg leave to call the attention of the House to an article which I find in the Albany Register, of this morning, which I will read:

It Makes a Difference.—A week or two since, Mr. Headley was, by the motion of Mr. Blatchford and the decision of Speaker Littlejohn, declared in contempt of the House for declining to vote on a question when he was totally ignorant of its merits. Yesterday, Mr. Blatchford refused to vote on the Church Property bill—a question that has been discussed all Winter—and Speaker Littlejohn [illegible] a resolution declaring Mr. Blatchford in contempt, out of order! What consummate shams these two men cannot perpetrate upon decency and parliamentary law, no other two or dozen men can.

Mr. Speaker, in replying to this article, I desire, in the first place, to say that it is not true that I moved the resolution declaring Mr. Headley in contempt upon the occasion referred to. In the second place, there is a very great difference between the case of Mr. Headley and the position which I occupy. That gentleman was in his seat when his name was called; and, before the question was put upon his motion to be excused from voting, declared peremptorily, his determination not to vote, and carried out that determination after the House had refused to excuse him. In my case, Sir, no such facts existed. I was not in the House when the bill was read, or when the question was put. My name was not called while I was in the House, and I never heard it called at all. When the bill was up for discussion several days since, I stated distinctly, that I was in favor of the principles of the bill, but opposed to some of its features on constitutional grounds.

This article says that the bill had been "discussed all Winter." This is notoriously untrue. So far as I am concerned, I never read the bill until it came up in this House last week. When it was up, I stated that I was in favor of the general principles of the bill, but that I deemed it unconstitutional; and in that opinion I was sustained by the intelligent, able and enlightened lawyer who stands at the head of the Judiciary Committee. I still believe the bill unconstitutional. I did not, therefore, wish to vote against the bill, because I concurred in its general principles, nor did I wish to vote for it, because I believed some of its provisions to be unconstitutional.

The two cases—that of Mr. Headley and myself—were entirely different. I was not in the House when the bill was read. I was not in the House when my name was called, and, therefore, by the rule, peremptorily precluded from voting. I did not refuse to vote; nor did I hear my name called at any time, while the question was pending. The article, therefore, is wholly gratuitous, groundless and untrue, from first to last, from beginning to end.

DON'T THEY BELITTLE THEMSELVES!

While sundry claim bills were under discussion this morning, it was the fashion for members having them in charge to claim for their petitioners extraordinary consideration, for reason that they had no money to pay the lobbying through their bills, and hence they were entitled to be heard upon their merits. Doubtless, the pressure of a lobby influence has been brought to bear in favor of the passage of many a bill—and, doubtless, that influence has been seen and felt in every Legislature that has ever assembled in the halls of legislation. Doubtless, that influence will operate largely in every legislative congregation that will soon meet here at Albany—and yet I think members might be much better employed than in retailing to each other in their place on the floor of the Assembly chamber charges of the existence of such an influence. They might not more wisely than to give credence to charges that, if true, involve the character of every member on the floor. They should have the judgment and the discretion to see that they accuse nobody else so strongly as they accuse themselves. Can they not feel that if members were incorruptible—if honorable representatives were above and beyond the reach of a lobby influence, that influence could have no existence? I refrain from enlarging upon the subject—satisfied that a "wink is as good as a nod."

TRANSFERRING RECORDS.

Senator Bishop introduced a bill to authorize the transfer of certain papers in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals to the office of the Clerks of Counties. It permits that any Justice of the Supreme Court may, upon application for that purpose by order, direct any pleadings, orders, decrees and other papers or proceedings relating to the foreclosure of mortgages, the partition of real estate, or the sale or conveyance of infants' estates or property of religious corporations, to be transferred to the office of the Clerk of the County in which the real estate, affected by any such pleadings, orders, decrees, or other papers or proceedings, may be situated.

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Senator Danforth introduced a bill directing the State Engineer to nominate to the Canal Board so many division and resident Engineers as in his judgment the public interest shall require. Further, that the Division Engineer thus appointed shall nominate to the State Engineer such assistants as he may deem necessary, from which number the State Engineer shall make his appointments. The State Engineer may remove at pleasure any resident or division, and appoint another person to the place—reporting the fact to the Canal Board at its first session after the removal. The Canal Board [illegible] no person shall be removed to office unless recommended by the State Engineer.

I wonder if Senator Danforth would be willing to stand godfather to this bill, if his political friends made up the Administration? I venture to maintain that he would not, and that he would not vote for it now were it up for a third reading, and his political friends were to be affected by it. It takes from the Canal Board the entire control of the appointment and dismissal of a class of officials who have the entire management of the public works, and subjects the members of that Board to the will and whims of the one man who may happen to be the State Engineer and Surveyor. Does Mr. Danforth follow the Democratic teachings in thus seeking to build up a one man power? I think not.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Yesterday, it is understood, a Message was received from the Governor, withdrawing the name of Capt. Brainard, who had been nominated for the office of Harbor Master in the City of New-York, and substituting therefor the name of Mr. Abraham Pearce, of the Sixteenth Ward.

And further, that Capt. Brainard and Mr. Charles Kelsey, were sent to the Senate for confirmation as Harbor Masters for the city of Brooklyn.

And further, that the name of Dr. Harris, which had been before the Senate for confirmation as Resident Physician, and which was withdrawn a week since, was again transmitted yesterday.

And further, that Governor Clark submitted a Message, assuring the Senate that in withholding from the Senate the Message withdrawing the name of Dr. Thompson—and about which some considerable debate was had on Monday last—Senator Dickinson had acted in strict accordance with the wishes and directions of the Executive, and that his acts received his full and unconditional approval. If this document has an actual existence, it puts to rest the proposed Committee to inquire into the *modus operandi* by which the Message of withdrawal was arrested in its passage from the Executive to the President of the Senate, the Executive assumption being broad enough to exonerate all parties heretofore implicated. J. B. S.

Court of Appeals.

Albany, Saturday, April 5.

Evening Session—No. 22 argued.

Calendar for April 6.—Nos. 15, 48, 26, 38, 36, 50, 51, 53, 54, 57, 27.

"Sam" Slow—Suffolk County Election.

Riverhead, Suffolk Co., Wednesday, April 4, 1855.

The Know-Nothings nominated their ticket in this town and thought they should elect it. The day was a fine one, and the Fusion Ticket, headed by the usual Whig candidates for Supervisor and Town Clerk, very quietly (without the distribution of any gin among its supporters,) stepped up to the polls and reelected its men with one or two exceptions, by about eighty majority. Sylvester Miller was elected Supervisor and Nathan Corwin, Town Clerk, as they have been each year for the last fourteen years. Sylvester Miller was also elected Justice of the Peace, on his fifth term. Several fraudulent tickets were got up, bearing evident marks of Hindoo ingenuity; one of them was headed *Regular Whig Ticket*, and evidently intended to distract the regular Whigs, but it did small execution, as *not one of these tickets was polled*. Whoever invented that ticket probably found it easier to pay a printer's bill than to impose upon voters who *don't* know nothing. T.

Greenport, L. I., Wednesday, April 4, 1855.

* * * Other towns in our county show results not much more complimentary to "Sam." Where the Temperance people voted with him, the young man had everything his own way. But where he named a candidate who was not a Maine Law man—his candidate was seldom chosen.

In Southold the K. N. and Temperance Supervisor (Townsend) was elected. In Southampton the Whig and Temperance man (Rogers Rose, Esq.) was elected by *two* majority. Z.

Great Sale of Works of Art.

Statuary, bronzes, works of art, costly paintings, &c., forming a portion of the personal estate of the late Asaph Stone, Esq.; (whose fate, together with that of his wife and daughter, forms an episode in the tragic history of the loss of the *Arctic*,) were sold at public auction yesterday and on the preceding day. The first day's sale, held at No. 107 Waverley-place, was attended by a crowd of ladies. A moderately fair copy of the Dulwich Murillo was sold to Mr. Oakley for $170; "Two Events in the life of Achilles," Peter Paul Robert, (a pair,) sold for $230; "Meeting of Jacob and Esau," by Jaspar Becerra, $330. Bust—"The Morning Star," Mozier, $250; sold to Mr. C. Swann. Also, another piece of statuary, "Venus going to the Bath," Bistram, $300; a marble bust of Pocahontas, Mozier, sold to Mr. Lord for $455. "Diana robing for the Chase," a fine conception from the chisel of Bartolini, $395; "Love and Fidelity," Frecoli, $300, to Mr. Peckham; "Psyche," $130; two respectable pictures attributed to Zuccarelli, sold for $60 each; a "Mother and Child," christened Sassoferrato, sold for $60; two huge enormities of the "darker stain" school and called Caravaggio, sold for $60 each; a good historical subject, the "Conspiracy of Catiline," copied by Milani after Salvator, realized $130. Dr. Peckham bought for $165 a "Madonna and Child," in heavily carved Florentine frame, after Raphael, by Orsalia. The statuary was really fine and was worth more than it realized.

Ruins of the New City Hall.

In reply to a resolution inquiring by what authority the property of the New City Hall had been advertised for sale at auction on the 5th inst., the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies sent in to the Aldermen yesterday, a communication explanatory. After explaining some unimportant errors in the printing of the advertisement, the Commissioner states in justification of his course, that the Superintendent of Lamps and Places was anxious to have the same removed, in order to put the grounds in order; that the property was exposed, as it lay, to theft; lastly, that he had consulted with his Honor the Mayor, and that he advised the course he had taken. His whole action, however, he thought justified upon the general laws governing the Department over which he was placed. After some discussion, a resolution, by Alderman Wm. Tucker, was adopted, instructing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to stay all proceedings in relation to disposing of the old materials taken from the ruins of the New City Hall, until further directed by the Common Council.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.
No. 441 Broadway,
Are now exhibiting a large stock of Clothing, suitable for the approaching season, which they
OFFER AT RETAIL AT LOW PRICES.
Also,
BOYS' CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ONE PRICE FOR GOODS—NO DEVIATION.

MEALIO, HATTER.
Spring Style Just Issued.
Secure one without delay.
MEALIO, corner of Canal-st. and Broadway.

Office of the Orient Mutual Insurance Co., New-York, March 29, 1855.
IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS of the Charter of this Company, the following Statement is published, showing the result of its first year's business:

Total amount of Premiums received from 1st March, 1854, to 28th February, 1855, both inclusive		$627,579 66
Earned Premiums during the year, as above	$[illegible]	
Less Return Premiums	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Losses, including $28,000 of claims, ascertained but not yet due	$281,412 11	
Reinsurance	16,030 95	
Expenses, less of Interest, and Bonus of 5 per cent. on Subscription Notes	63,966 71	461,409 77
Profit		$[illegible]
ASSETS 28TH FEBRUARY, 1855.		
Cash in Bank		$[illegible]
Loans on Call against Collateral Securities		[illegible]
Bills Receivable—viz.: Premium Notes	$[illegible]	
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uncollected Premiums, and Claims due the Company		[illegible]
Total		$[illegible]

In view of the above results the Board of Trustees have this day resolved that a Scrip Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 15th May next.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
John L. Aspinwall, Moses H. Grinnell, W. A. Platenius, John Auchincloss, John H. Hicks, Frederick W. Reed, James Brown, J. V. Hanson, [illegible], N. D. Carlile, Richard Irvin, Thomas Rigney, George Christ, John R. Kitching, C. H. Sand, Francis Cottenet, G. Henry Koop, [illegible], Eugene Dutilh, Geo. E. Kunhardt, F. A. Schumacher, Robert Emmet, Jr., Charles Lamson, C. H. Taylor, F. G. Foster, A. M. Lawrence, John S. Williams, Josh. Gaillard, Jr., Arthur Leary, William S. Wilson, Mortimer Livingston.
C. Y. FABER, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, (near Grand-st.,) are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a reduction of [illegible] per cent. from last season's prices:
Rich Velvet [illegible]
Rich Tapestry [illegible]
Rich Brussels [illegible]
Rich Three-Ply [illegible]
Best Ingrain [illegible]
and other goods equally low.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock and the only premium [illegible] received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks. S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

ANOTHER VICTORY.
RICH'S SALAMANDER SAFE, Wilder's Patent, was again victorious at the late fire of the 21st inst. The Safe of Messrs. Toomer & Bates was exposed to intense heat for about twelve hours, and after a fall from the office on the second floor, its contents on examination were found to be perfectly preserved. BARNEY & BROTHERS.
Mobile, March 24, 1855.
For sale at Nos. 146 and 148 Water-st., by STEARNS & MARVIN, sole owners of the celebrated La Belle Locks, for securing safes, vaults, money and plate chests.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FRENCH CHINA.—300 White China Dinner Sets, containing enough pieces to dine twelve persons, at $[illegible]; worth $[illegible].
300 White China Dinner Sets, containing enough pieces to dine eighteen persons, at $[illegible]; worth $[illegible].
300 White China Tea Sets at $4 50; worth $9 50.
Gilt Band and richly decorated sets in the same proportion.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

CURIOSITY.—THE MOST PROMINENT TRAIT IN the "genus homo" is curiosity. Man is curious about everything—he desires to know, to learn, to accumulate, &c. This, perhaps, is the chief reason why TUTTLE'S Emporium, No. 345 Broadway—the "Curiosity Shop" of New-York—is constantly filled with ladies and gentlemen inquiring into everything, and purchasing something from the thousand wonders (not forgetting the writing desks and dressing cases, workboxes, baby jumpers, &c.) which he has on sale.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.—GENTLEMEN ARE INVITED to call and inspect the unequalled assortment of furnishing goods at GENIN'S BAZAAR. The various styles of shirts, under-vests, drawers, collars, ties, scarfs, robes de chambre, gloves, handkerchiefs, stocks, &c., are all of superior quality, and the prices will be found remarkably moderate. Shirts of the latest Paris fashion made to order within forty-eight hours, and a satisfactory fit warranted in all cases.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, St. Nicholas Hotel.

33 AND 35 JOHN-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU.—This favorite old stand for fashionable and superior make of Clothing, is now well stocked with Spring and Summer garments for men and youth, in great variety of wool, silk, linen and cotton, at wholesale and retail. Take a look, and you will save money. Our City friends may depend on a full supply all through the season. Clothing made to order and warranted to please or no sale. DEVLIN & JESSUP.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!—JUST RECEIVED FROM Auction, a large lot of rich Cashmere Long and Square Shawls, of new designs; also, Thibet and Crape Shawls, which we will offer THIS MORNING at prices lower than they have ever been sold in this country.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'s CELEBRATED Æolian Pianos, Horace Waters' modern improved Pianos, and those of a large number of other makers, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, will be sold, at prices which defy competition, for cash or satisfactory paper. Persons in the City receiving orders for Pianos will find it to their advantage to call.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

THE TRIUMPH OF KNOX IS COMPLETE.—THE general public acknowledge it. His present Spring style of Hats surpasses any of his former efforts, and have proved themselves worthy models for most every person in the trade. Since KNOX has been in the field we have heard nothing of Paris or London Fashions in the matter of Hats. His stores are at Nos. 533 Broadway and 128 Fulton-st.

TO THE BALD, OR THOSE WHO ARE LOSING THEIR HAIR.—Especial attention is called to an advertisement in our columns headed "SWEDISH HAIR CREATOR," which should be read with great care. To skeptics we particularly address ourselves, and request them to read one of our numerous certificates. Depôt No. 320 Broadway.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.—IN ADDITION to his Real Estate business, the subscriber has established in his office a department for the sale of Furniture. A competent person will be found at the desk for the reception of orders, and the general supervision of that branch of business. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE!
English Velvet Carpets, 10s. and 11s. per yard.
English Tapestry Carpets, 7s., 8s., and 9s. per yard.
English Three-ply Carpets, 7s. and 9s. per yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 3s., 4s., 5s. 6d. and 6s. per yard, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

KID GLOVES—KID GLOVES—WE WILL OPEN this morning a large lot of superior Paris made Kid Gloves, very slightly damaged, which we will sell at great bargains.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

JAMES LITTLE & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, have just opened a general assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing. Their stock is large, and the style, quality and finish cannot be equaled by any other establishment in the City. No. 412 Broadway, near Canal-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD A SPECIAL Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his catalogues, which can be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

RAFFERTY & LEASK ARE, AS USUAL, PREpared with their Spring style of Hats. They need no puffing; they are the thing. In addition to their own, they keep all the leading styles of the season. No. 57 Chatham-st., opposite Chambers, and on the corner of Chatham and Pearl-sts.

GENIN'S SPRING STYLES OF GENTLEMEN'S Hats and Caps are now ready, at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

TURKEY CARPETS, RUGS, AND MATS—THE largest and most splendid assortment ever in the City, with a large stock of velvets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, cheap for cash. E. A. PETERSON & CO., No. 79 Canal-st.

WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE FOR CASH, by WOODFORD & WEMPLE, No. 28 Catharine-st., New-York, Manufacturers of Window Shades and Table Oil-Covers, which they offer at prices to suit the times.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NOS. 377 AND 379 Broadway.—Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, &c., &c., &c., for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash.

POSTAL.

History of the Post-Office.

PLINY MILES, Esq., read a paper before the Geographical and Statistical Society last evening, entitled a "History of the Post-Office." We cull a paragraph or two:

Table of estimates of the number of letters sent through the mails since the year 1790, were produced. The estimates cannot vary from the actual number either way, probably more than five to ten per cent. The number in 1790 is given as 265,545; in 1800, about 2,000,000; in 1815, over 7,000,000; in 1825, 10,000,000; in 1840, 40,000,000; and during the last year, 119,634,418. In Great Britain, the year before last, the number of letters written and sent by mail was 410,000,000. During the 65 years, from 1790 to 1855, the number of letters went through the mails in the United States, according to our estimates, is 1,902,000,000. During that time the number of our Post-Offices has increased from 75 to 24,000, and the length of post roads over which the mail is carried, from 1,875 miles to 219,935 miles. The postal revenue in 1790 was $37,935, less than five times the present salary of the Postmaster General; and during the year 1854, the income from letters alone was over six million dollars. But with all the improvements and the constantly increasing demands upon our Post-Office, it is evident that there is something lacking in our postal system, some good reason, independent of long distances and scattering population, why our people only use our Post-Office to one-fourth the extent that the population of Great Britain do theirs.

The following table gives the population, the receipts from postages, the entire local expenses—pay of postmasters, clerks, letter carriers and receivers, and contingent expenses—all except expenses of transportation—in the several places mentioned, in the year 1854, the last column showing the per centage of expenses, or proportion that the Post-Office expenses bear to the receipts.

Places.	Population.	Receipts.	Expense.	Per ct.
London	2,362,236	$4,1[illegible]9,651	$1,079,899	17
Liverpool	375,955	488,725	70,145	14
Manchester	316,213	288,966	69,695	16
Birmingham	232,841	192,709	36,520	19
Bristol	137,328	146,763	30,790	20
Preston	78,156	33,706	7,009	20
Leicester	60,584	36,409	8,343	22
Limerick	53,448	27,357	4,405	22
Total, the 8 cities	3,610,741	7,405,711	1,303,320	17
Rest of the Kingdom	24,222,760	5,743,018	2,030,009	25
The entire Kingdom	27,832,501	13,150,729	3,333,330	25
New-York	515,547	619,149	130,175	21
Philadelphia	340,045	201,501	58,254	26
Baltimore	169,054	130,561	35,083	25
Boston	136,881	194,942	54,779	28
New-Orleans	116,375	94,309	34,021	35
Cincinnati	115,436	85,423	27,121	33
St. Louis	77,860	46,639	21,330	46
San Francisco	34,776	93,737	55,863	61
Total, the 8 cities	1,505,974	1,473,659	408,488	28
The rest of the U. S.	21,685,902	4,781,927	2,590,946	54
The entire U. S.	23,191,876	6,255,586	2,999,316	48

We see by the above figures that eight of the large cities of Great Britain, containing only 13 per cent. of the population, contribute 56 per cent., or more than one-half of the entire postal income of the kingdom. While the receipts in these cities amount to 56 per cent. the expenses are only 39 per cent. of the entire local postal expenditures. The eight American cities contain 6 per cent. of the population of the country, and contribute 23 per cent. to the postal income, while the expenses are but 13 per cent. of the local post-office expenditures.

The following table gives a different arrangement and different dates. The population is the same, according to the census of 1850; the receipts of the American offices, according to the official report of 1851; the number of letters, according to the report of 1852; and the receipts and letters in the offices of Great Britain, according to the report of 1853. Reports for all these places could not be obtained for the same year, but the conclusions we arrive at will differ very little in consequence of the difference of dates. The last two columns give the sum of money paid out, the number of letters written by each thousand persons in the average of the population.

Place.	Population.	Receipts.	No. of Letters.	Receipts p. 1,000.	Letters p. 1,000.
London	[illegible]	$4,441,414	97,315,000	[illegible]	41,199
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, 8 cities	3,473,459	$5,734,948	182,172,937	$1,557	52,449
All the Kingdom	[illegible]	11,075,000	410,817,489	402	14,766
New-York	515,547	$501,851	12,357,113	$1,033	23,968
Philadelphia	[illegible]	197,919	4,760,365	579	14,001
Boston	136,881	176,757	4,455,345	1,300	32,738
Baltimore	169,054	99,971	1,722,749	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans	116,375	117,857	1,855,709	1,015	15,935
The 5 cities	1,277,902	$1,129,105	25,171,319	880	19,696
Rest of U. S.	21,913,976	3,302,974	70,619,315	179	3,223
Total U. S.	23,191,876	$4,410,939	95,790,524	$190	4,131

In speaking of the great advantage to be derived from the employment of letter carriers at the expense of the Government, and of adopting the "[illegible]" system, Mr. MILES said: "There are more than 19,000 persons employed in the Sub-Post-Offices of Great Britain, and in the delivery of letters, and of these over 17,000 are letter carriers and letter receivers. Their wages amount to nearly $1,900,000, and yet the profits on local letters in London alone furnishes two-thirds of the entire sum. Can there be a doubt but the letter carriers and letter receivers in Great Britain are a source of immense profit to the Post-Office Department, aside from the convenience to the public?"

Blockade of the Danube Raised.

[OFFICIAL.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, April 4, 1855.

The following supplement to the London *Gazette* of Friday, the 9th of March, 1855, has been officially communicated to this Department:

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 10, 1855.

It is hereby notified that Right Honorable the Earl of CLARENDON, K. G., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received a dispatch from Rear-Admiral Sir EDMUND LYONS, G. C. B., commanding her Majesty's naval forces in the Black Sea, dated *Royal Albert*, off Sebastopol, 20th February, 1855, and addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, announcing that, in conjunction with Vice-Admiral BRUAT, commanding the French squadron in the Black Sea, he had, on and from the 18th of February last, raised the blockade of the Danube, which was established on and from the 1st day of June, 1854, and which was notified in the London *Gazette* of the 13th of June, 1854, and which has since been duly maintained.

It is hereby notified that the cruisers of the allied fleets are, and will remain stationed off the mouths of the Danube to capture any vessels laden with contraband of war destined for the use of the enemy.

The Suicide of Zingelhorn.

From the Albany Atlas, April 5.

This unfortunate man died on Tuesday night at the Hospital. Coroner BOND held an inquest yesterday. The following letter, which was taken from his pocket after the fatal shot, reveals the cause for the act:

ALBANY, April 2.

To Mr. Henry Binder, Editor Freie Blatter, Albany:

DEAR FRIEND—When you will receive these lines, I shall have changed this life for the unknown position called death. The change of mind of CAROLINE made life to me insupportable. I have lost all love for work and life, and not being able to live without work continually, it is better that I put an end to life. I am sorry for all those who lose anything by my death, but I could not act otherwise. I was not fit to do anything. Don't judge too harsh of me, for I don't believe that one of all my friends could imagine themselves to be in a like position. For CAROLINE I cannot find any excuse, for I declared to her already a year ago to get married to her, and she never opposed it until a short time ago. My pretended poverty cannot be an excuse for her, because she had a chance to tell me so, and in such a case I could have quieted her fears with respect to the future. Take my most hearty wishes for your future life, and greet all my acquaintances, and try to forget your poor friend as soon as possible. I have burned my papers, and so it would be useless to look for them.

R. ZILGENHORN.

ZILGENHORN, as he calls himself, was a native of Dresden, and it was said was nobly connected. To an acquaintance in this city, he two years ago gave his real name as RUDOLPH VAN CONRADSTEIN.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

☞ Now is the Time to Use this Celebrated Purifier of the Blood.—It is the great Spring remedy and the only medicine which can effectually cleanse the system from all the impurities of the blood.

Thousands who have used it can testify to

ITS MIRACULOUS EFFECTS UPON THE BLOOD.

It creates new, rich and pure blood, carries off the putrid humors, cleanses the stomach, regulates the bowels, and imparts a tone of vigor to the whole body.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, as manufactured under the superintendence of DR. JAMES R. CHILTON, the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country, is the ONLY SARSAPARILLA which will effectually cleanse the system, eradicate disease, restore a healthy action to all the functions of the body, and KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

Wholesale and Retail Dépôt, No. 223 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, Office No. 2.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. [illegible], Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Lectures on Europe.—Dr. BAIRD gives a lecture on Turkey, Greece, and the War in the East, at the Stuyvesant Institute, on Union-square TO-NIGHT, at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

☞ Parsons & Co., Flushing, Long Island, offer for sale Fruit and ornamental Trees and Shrubs of every desirable variety, with Exotic Plants, Roses, Vines, &c. The trees and plants are very thrifty, and in fine condition, and purchasers are invited to visit their grounds and houses. For catalogues, apply at 19 Wall-st., basement.

☞ Only $3.75 a pair for fine French Calf Boots, made to order, with steel shanks, by A. BAKER, No. 45 Ann-st. Double-soled boots, $4; water-proof, $4 50; best French patent leather Boots from $6 to $7. Give them a trial. A last prepared for each customer.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 57 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ Superior Fruit Trees, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, L. I., have in addition to their unrivalled collection of Trees and Plants, about 20,000 Fruit Trees of EXTRA LARGE SIZE FOR IMMEDIATE BEARING, and also EXTRA LARGE ORNAMENTAL TREES of all kinds, including Evergreens, for immediate embellishment. These superior trees are such as can seldom be obtained at any price. Priced Catalogues at No. 19 Chambers-st., and will be mailed to applicants.

☞ Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange is Removed from No. 27 Canal-st. to the corner of Centre and Canal-sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers and servants at very low rates of wages, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers.

JAMES P. FAGAN, Superintendent.

☞ Classical and Commercial School—By Rev. R. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y. Good boys will find a pleasant home in this school, and an excellent opportunity to acquire the Spanish and French languages. The next quarter will open on WEDNESDAY, April 11. Circulars may be had of the Principal, or he will call upon families in the City, if they leave their cards before the 11th, at Messrs. DOD'S or CARTER'S bookstores.

☞ The Piano-forte, Guitar and Voice.—A gentleman of finished musical education, now teaching in some of the first families and schools in this City, has been advised, from motives of health to go into the country. Would like an organ in some church. Any person interested in scientific instruction in music in their town or village, will confer a favor by addressing a line to TEACHER, at WM. VANDERBECK'S music store, No. 331 Broadway.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Physician whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for Consumption... [illegible] ... possesses a prescription that proved effectual in restoring him to health in a few days after years of suffering from general Nervous debility, is anxious to make it known. Will send, free, the prescription used. Direct to Dr. ED. WILLIAMS, No. 69 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ The Smithsonian House—Corner of Broadway and Houston-st., on the European plan, will open for the reception of travelers and the public on WEDNESDAY, April 11. Prices of rooms ranging from 50 cents to $3 per day.

SIDNEY KOPMAN.

☞ Splendid Signs—By ALBURTUS, No. 7 Broad-st.

PERSONAL.

MY WIFE has for the second time left my bed and board without provocation. All persons are cautioned against harboring, loaning money, or trusting her on my account.—NEW-YORK, April 2. E. J. B. THOMAS.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A gentleman, about graduating from College, of good family, and possessed of a fair competence, wishes to enter into a confidential correspondence with a young lady not over 20, whose tastes and education qualify her to become his companion for life. Address WALTER, New-Haven, Conn.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young girls—one as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; is a capable shirt-ironer and smart willing girl in the pantry or as parlor-maid; she has the best of City reference; will take $6 a month in this City or Brooklyn. The other is a good, steady, genteel housework girl; can do the plain cooking, washing and ironing for a plain family, at $6 a month; can give good City reference; is fond of children. Call at No. 323 1st-av., first floor, back.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young woman, very strongly recommended by her last mistress, with whom she was nearly two years, wishes a place as waitress and chambermaid and to assist in the other housework of a respectable private family. Any one desiring a really good servant, thoroughly acquainted with and always cheerfully attentive to her various duties, may apply, for 3 days, at No. 221 Spring-st., near Varick, in the rear, or by post to B. W., same address, and it will be personally attended to.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable young English woman is desirous to engage with a lady going to Europe as lady's maid or nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, and is also a good seamstress. Can give the best of City reference. Address a note to Union-square Post-Office for M. L.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable girl wants a situation to do general housework; is willing to go in the country. Can refer to the family where she has lived several years. Apply at No. 12 Cottage-place, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

SITUATION WANTED.—A good girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, to assist in washing and ironing, or to take charge of children. Is a good sewer and fond of children. Has good reference from her present employer. Call at No. 339 12th-st., near 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED AS COACHMAN.—By a Protestant man, in City or country. Has the best of City reference. Would make himself generally useful. Address a note, for one week, to J. K., No. 155 East 21st-st., third floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, (sisters,)—one to cook, wash and iron—the other to do chamberwork and waiting. Can come well recommended from their last employers. Apply at No. 231 East 17th-sts.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a book, music, and fancy goods store. A young man, familiar with the business, (who plays the piano and is acquainted with other musical instruments preferred) may obtain a permanent situation and fair salary, if well recommended. Apply to MUSIC, Post-Office, stating age, experience, and salary expected, with references.

PROTESTANT COOK WANTED—One who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing, and has good City references. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 170 East 15th-st.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A gentleman of education, from France, would like an engagement to teach the French Language to a family, class, or institution. Would like to secure a home where his services will be useful. Refers to WILSON G. HUNT & CO., No. 62 William-st. Please address Monsieur G., No. 20 Amity-st.

FROM FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given as a douceur by a respectable well educated man, to any person procuring him a permanent situation in some good house as porter, or purser or steward on some sea-going steamer. Address, for three days, GLASGOW, Times Office.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT BOY—Aged 15 years, wants to bind himself to some respectable trade, machinist or carpenter preferred. Address WILLIAM, for three days, Times Office.

TO LAWYERS OR MERCHANTS.—A young man 21 years of age, (a Yankee) who is a good, rapid writer, wishes immediately a situation in a lawyer's office as copyist, or as book-keeper and accountant, or assistant book-keeper in some mercantile house or manufacturing company. Prefers a situation in New-York City. Salary not an object. Good references given. Apply to, or address WM. W. LITTLE, Hartford, Conn.

COMPOSITORS.—Several first rate hands wanted this morning. Good work for good hands. Apply in the printing office, No. 1 Spruce-st.

FRENCH TEACHER WANTED—In an institution near the City. Call at CHARLES H. LYON & BROS., No. 26 Beekman-st., on Saturday, 7th inst., at 12 o'clock.

TWO YOUNG LADIES from Boston wish situations, one as Organist and Teacher of Piano, the other as Soprano Singer. Best of reference given. Apply to BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

TO MUSIC COMMITTEES.—A family consisting of an experienced tenor, soprano, alto and organist, and bass if desired, would like an engagement for the coming year on moderate terms. Address MELODY, Times Office.

THREE GOOD GILDERS WANTED—At the New-York Composition Gutta Percha Works, corner of White and Elm-sts., Room No. 44, Railroad Building.

PROTESTANT AND OTHER DOMESTICS can be obtained at the office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 12 Astor-place, with first rate references.

FARM LABORERS, MECHANICS and female domestics may be engaged at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st. Prospectuses sent on application.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., has now a number of good servants for situations in town or country. Families can depend on this Office for punctuality, &c.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 614 6th-av., corner 36th-st. Governesses, housekeepers, also servants in every capacity, supplied from this institution. A superior baby's nurse now at the institution.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—Four cylinder boilders, 40 feet long, 3 feet diameter—remaining portion of six. The boilers are those which have been in use about nine months, about four hours per day, in connection with the Crystal Palace, New-York, and have never been pressed over fifty pounds steam, but calculated to stand over 150 pounds, being made, one-quarter inch plate, of best American iron. They were built by the well-known and eminent engineers, Messrs. J. B. Bunce & Co., Washington-st., New-York, and will be sold together or separate, with fire-bars, face-plate, &c. For further information, inquire of JOHN STEWART, No. 182 Broadway, second floor, up stairs.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

MANHATTAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—The Fourth Annual Meeting of this Association will be held at their office, No. 449 Pearl-st., on MONDAY EVENING, April 9, inst., at 8 o'clock, when the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place. By order.

SAMUEL JESSUP, Secretary.

CUTLERY, RAZORS, SCISSORS, PENS, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—HEATH & SIMPSON, No. 324 Broadway, (next Broadway Theatre) call the attention of Southern, Western and other merchants to their large stock of pocket and table cutlery, knives, scissors, razors, &c., which they are selling at almost cost, for cash.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—No. 11 West 16th-st., one door west of Broadway. A large new house, built expressly for a first-class boarding-house, with all the modern improvements. Single rooms for gentlemen, with full or partial board, and suites of rooms for gentlemen and their wives. No moving 1st of May. Location convenient to cars and stages. Those desiring accommodations in such a house, should apply at once. The house is kept by a lady who has had a very long experience in the business. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a large elegant new house, with all the latest improvements, in an unexceptionable locality, will receive applications from a lady and gentleman, or single gentlemen, for suites of rooms with board. Small select parties desirous of forming a pleasant, cheerful family circle, and willing to pay a liberal price for superior accommodations, may meet with an opportunity seldom offering, by applying at No. 201 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

BOARDING.—A very pleasant front parlor and bedroom, on the second floor, may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. The house has all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—No. 1,060 Broadway, rooms to let in suites or singly, to families of grown persons or single gentlemen. House is new and has the modern improvements. Is very convenient to cars and stages. Reference required.

BOARDING.—Mrs. BLACK will have vacant on the 1st May a parlor and bedroom on the first floor which she is desirous of renting permanently with board. Likewise, two or three vacancies on the upper floors. Apply at No. 36 West 20th-st., nearly opposite Trinity Chapel.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, at No. 216 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Breakfast and dinner at 6½ o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A third-story front room, and two bedrooms unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and lady from 1st May next, at No. 263 Broome-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Six or seven young men can be accommodated with board at No. 243 West 15th-st., near 8th-av. Terms reasonable.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, in a private family where there are few or no other boarders. Location in the vicinity of East Broadway. Address B., Box No. 2,361, Lower Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A party of two or three gentlemen can have in a small private family occupying permanently a spacious house, desirably located in the neighborhood of South, Wall, and Fulton Ferries, a private front parlor, or back parlor with smoking room attached, and each a sleeping room, with use of bath, gas, &c. Breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays. Terms moderate. Address C. H. T., Box No. 1,736, Post-Office, New-York. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN, JERSEY CITY OR NEW-YORK.—A family of three or four persons, adults, desire permanent board in a private family; they will furnish all but carpets. Applicants must positively state terms, location, &c. References exchanged. Address A. K., Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—At No. 101 Schermerhorn-st., between Boerum and Smith-sts. Pleasant rooms in suites or separately can be had. The apartments are well furnished; the house commodious and as pleasantly located as any in Brooklyn, from 10 to 15 minutes' walk from the Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Spring arrangements for board can be made by applying soon at No. 47 Concord-st. Pleasant rooms for families or gentlemen. Location desirable and convenient to the ferries. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. References required.

BOARD OPPOSITE THE BATTERY—From the 1st of May, in the beautifully situated dwelling-house, No. 7 State-st. A desirable front room in the second story to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. May be seen by application as above, or at Nos. 4 and 5 State-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms and board, but a few minutes' walk from the ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No. 18 Essex-st.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can find a nicely furnished room, with or without bedroom attached, in a private family, at No. 12 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. The house has the modern improvements, and breakfast will be served in the room, if required. No moving in May.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—A few elegant suites of rooms for families and single gentlemen, will be to rent from the 1st of May in a splendid house on 21st-st., opposite Gramercy-park. Early application is desirable, at No. 42 Beach-st., corner of Hudson.

ROOMS AND BOARD—A second story front room and bedroom to let, separately or together, furnished or unfurnished, to a gentleman and wife; also, rooms for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 19 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ROOMS TO LET—In a private family, two or three furnished rooms, with or without board. The house is elegant and new, and contains all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. References exchanged.

ROOM WANTED.—A furnished room, in a house with the modern improvements, with partial board, (dinner on Sundays,) by two single gentlemen. Location between 4th and 14th-sts., near Broadway. Best of reference given and required. Address C. A. B., office of this paper.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For a lady, nurse and three children, during the next Summer. Good fare and accommodations required. A quiet farm house, with plenty of shade trees, in the vicinity of the Sound, would be preferred. Apply at No. 20 Beach-st., St. John's Park.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, suitable for families or gentlemen, either furnished or unfurnished, with board, may be obtained in a private family, residing at No. 350 4th-av., (opposite Calvary Church.) The house is finely located, and has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A private family having more room than they require, would let (without board) to one or more gentlemen of quiet and regular habits a suit of parlors. They will be newly furnished in handsome style and kept in the best order. References required. Apply on the premises, No. 775 Broadway, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO RENT—A gentleman who has taken a suite of rooms, pleasantly situated, not far from the new Union Club House, will part with two of them, unfurnished, suitable for parlor and bedroom, on very reasonable terms. Bath and Croton water in the house. Address W. H., Box No. 1,171, Post-Office.

BROOKLYN—Several gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, breakfast and tea, at No. 62 High-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. For particulars call at No. 205 Washington-st. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen. Also, a suite of rooms, consisting of two large rooms and two bedrooms, furnished; light and airy rooms. Apply to WALTER S. JARVIS, No. 209 Elm-st.

141 NINTH-STREET—Third door east of Broadway, furnished rooms in suites or separate. Also, back parlor and extension room on the first floor, to let to a gentleman, with breakfast, if required. Also, furnished rooms at No. 6 College-place.

DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH BOARD—May be had for families or single gentlemen at No. 164 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries—can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.

EDWIN R. YALE.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the following articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City:

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES.	
Warranted perfect time-keepers, from	$150 to $300
COOPER WATCHES,	
Duplex and Levers, from	125 to 225
INDEPENDENT SECOND,	
And Quarter Second Watches, for timing Horses	125 to 250
CHRONOMETERS.	
Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers, perfect time-keepers	125 to 250
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES,	
Which run eight days with one winding	140 to 180
ENAMEL WATCHES,	
For ladies, some in hunting-cases	35 to 150
DIAMOND WATCHES,	
For ladies, some in magic cases	55 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES,	
Which change into three different watches	100 to 175
WATCHES WHICH WIND UP	
And turn the hands without a key	85 to 140
ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT LOW PRICES.	
FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes	[illegible]
FINE GOLD DETACHED LEVERS	[illegible]
GOLD ENAMELED WATCHES for the ladies	[illegible]
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	[illegible]
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, hunting cases	[illegible]
SILVER PATENT LEVERS as low as	18
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS as low as	14
Ladies' Gold Sets, Earrings, Pins and Bracelets	$15 00 to $75 00
Earrings, $3 to $25; Pins, $2 to $25;	
Bracelets	3 00 to 50 00
Gold Lockets, one, two and four glasses	3 00 to 25 00
Gold Guard Chains	10 00 to 35 00
Gold Chatelaine Chains	15 00 to 100 00
Gold Vest Chains	20 00 to 35 00
Gold Fob Chains	6 00 to 35 00
Fine Gold Wedding Rings	1 50 to 5 00
Gold Guard Keys	1 50 to 5 00
Gold Fob Keys	2 00 to 8 00
Gold Fob Seals	3 00 to 15 00
Gold Thimbles	2 50 to 8 00
Gold Pencils	1 25 to 15 00
Gold Pens and Pencils	3 50 to 15 00
Diamond Rings	7 00 to 500 00
Diamond Ear-rings	100 00 to 500 00
Diamond Pins	12 00 to 300 00
Gold Crosses	2 00 to 15 00
Gold Finger Rings with stones	1 00 to 15 00
Gold Sleeve Buttons, per set	2 50 to 15 00
Gold Studs, per set	1 50 to 15 00
Gold Spectacles, per pair	5 00 to 15 00
Gold Eye Glasses	5 75 to 15 00
Silver Teaspoons, per set	5 00 to 8 00
Silver Tablespoons, per set	12 00 to 25 00
Silver Tableforks, per set	12 00 to 25 00
Silver Cups for children	5 00 to 15 00
Silver napkin Rings, each	1 50 to 5 00
Gold armlets for children, per pair	2 50 to 10 00
Plain Gold Rings	75 to 5 00
Chased Gold Rings	1 00 to 6 00
Silver Thimbles, silver tops	[illegible]
Gold Scarf Pins	1 00 to 8 00

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ROMANISM—UNSCRIPTURAL, UNREASONABLE AND DESTRUCTIVE TO SOCIAL, CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.—Three Lectures to be delivered in Irish and English, in the Broadway Tabernacle, on FRIDAY, April 6, 13, and 20, by Rev. JOHN HURLEY, editor of the *Irish Evangelist*, formerly a Romanist. Fifteen minutes to Irish portion of each lecture, commencing at 7½ P. M. Admission free to-night.

THE FIFTH AND LAST OF THE COURSE of Public Lectures now being delivered before Cohota Lodge, by P. G. J. R. LANDON, will take place FRIDAY, April 6, in the Doric Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Oliver Cromwell*. The public are invited. A Committee will be in waiting to receive strangers.

JAMES H. CLAYTON, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

EUREKA GOLD SEPARATOR.—This machine has been thoroughly tested by actual service in the Mines for a year past, and it is now proved beyond a doubt that for amalgamating purposes it supersedes any other invention. Information respecting the above machine may be obtained, and letters from the miners, where they are working, can be seen by applying to J. D. BRIDE, No. 32 Cliff-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
No. 82 Beekman-st.,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,

MAYHEW'S PEASANT-BOY PHILOSOPHER;
The Story of the Peasant-Boy Philosopher; or "A Child gathering Pebbles on the Sea Shore." (Founded on the early life of Ferguson, the Shepherd-Boy Astronomer, and intended to show how a poor lad became acquainted with the Principles of Natural Science.) By HENRY MAYHEW. Numerous Illustrations. 12mo., muslin, 75 cents.

This work is founded on the early life of the celebrated shepherd astronomer Ferguson; explaining under the garb of an agreeable fiction the methods by which he was initiated into a knowledge of physical laws. Mr. MAYHEW'S exposition of the principles of science is ample and attractive. In a style that is a model of descriptive composition for juvenile readers, he elucidates the methods of astronomy and mechanics, connecting the exact results of calculation with a pleasing dialogue, and just enough of a story to keep curiosity awake.

HARPER & BROTHERS Have Now Ready:

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LADY BLESSINGTON'S MEMOIRS.
The Literary Life and Correspondence of the Countess of Blessington.
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LOOMIS'S PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY.
An Instruction to Practical Astronomy, with a Collection of Astronomical Tables. By ELIAS LOOMIS, LL.D. 8vo., pp. 497, sheep, extra, $1 50.

III.
PRIME'S TRAVELS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST.
Travels in Europe and the East. A Year in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, and Egypt. By SAMUEL IRENAEUS PRIME. With fifty engravings. 2 vols., large 12mo., muslin, $2.

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A Statistical Gazetteer of the World, particularly describing the United States of America, Canada, New-Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. By J. CALVIN SMITH. Illustrated by seven splendid maps, richly colored. Complete in one volume, royal 8vo., 1,969 pages. Price in cloth binding, $5; sheep extra, $6 75; half calf extra, $6. Copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to any distance under 3,000 miles, on receipt of the money.

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The Physical Geography of the Sea. By M. F. MAURY, LL. D., Lieut. U. S. Navy. With woodcuts and charts. 8vo., muslin, $1 25.

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NORTH AND SOUTH.
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WATER-CURE JOURNAL,
For April, contains: Hydropathy in the Spring; To a Skeptic; Water-Cure in Home Practice; The Confession; Natural Death. Dietetics—Use of Starch; Wholesome Food; Anecdotes of Fashion; Water-Cure for Slaves; Water-Cure vs. Patent Medicines; Ague and Fever; The Scalpel vs. Hydropathy; Death and the Doctors; Another Baby Show; Water-Cure for Cattle; Cisterns and Filters; Revolutionary Project; Patent Medical Advertisement slightly altered; Pills Purely Vegetable. Matrimony, Varieties, etc. At $1 a year. FOWLERS & WELLS, Publishers.

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For April, contains a variety of useful and interesting matter. Articles on the Mission of Phrenology; The Cerebellum; Florence Nightingale, with a Portrait; Criminal Legislation; The Races; The Inductive Method of Teaching; Hints to Emigrants; Reflection of Mind; The Emperor Nicholas, with a Portrait; one World or Many; Laughter; Women Folks. William Poole—Portrait, Character, Phrenological Developments and Biography. Published at $1 a year, by FOWLERS & WELLS, 308 Broadway, New-York.

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Containing Practical Directions for the Culture of Plants, in the Flower-Garden, Hot-House, Green-House, Rooms or Parlor Windows, for every month in the year; with a description of the plants most desirable in each, the nature of the soil and situation best adapted to their growth, the proper season for transplanting, &c.; with instructions for erecting a Hot-House, Green-House, and laying out a Flower-Garden; the whole adapted to either large or small gardens; with instructions for preparing the soil, propagating, planting, pruning, training and fruiting the grape vine. Price $1 25.

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MINISTERING CHILDREN,
A Tale dedicated to Childhood. By the author of "Sunday Afternoons in the Nursery," "The Light of Life," &c. 12mo., cloth, $1.

This story is written for the purpose of cultivating feelings of charity and love in the minds of children towards the poor, and each other. The interest is well preserved throughout, and the moral influence is of the happiest character.

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NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified not to discount or negotiate a certain promissory note made by Sweet & Crowther, payable to the order of R. Bacon & Son, dated March 15, 1855, for $105 25-100, payable three months after date, at the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, Trenton, N. J., as the payment thereof has been stopped.
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MARSH'S SUPERIOR PAIN RELIEVER,
For the cure of diarrhoea, cholera, coughs, cold, fever and ague, toothache, burns, sprains, cuts, rheumatism, &c. It should be in every family. Testimonials of its great efficacy are in hand almost without number. It never fails to cure when properly applied.

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Offers to housekeepers, hotels, steamboats, &c., at immense reductions, their Spring importations of
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BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY AND VELVET CARPETS,
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No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., have just received from the late large auction sales a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:

Rich Velvet Carpet, 11s. to 14s. per yard.
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And all other goods equally low.

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NOTICE TO THE LADIES.
BRODIE'S exposition of
SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS,
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WET DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS
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ALSO, AN IMMENSE LOT BY THE YARD VERY CHEAP.
WET SHIRTING and SHEETING LINEN, VERY CHEAP.
WET COTTON SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS—a great bargain.
WET BLACK SILKS. Also, Colored Silks, very cheap.
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WET GINGHAMS—Auction Goods.
The above Goods will be sold this day at great bargains.
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WE HAVE RECENTLY EXTENDED—Our Carpet Department to THREE TIMES ITS FORMER SIZE, and are prepared to show our assortment at the following standard prices: Three-plys, (best quality) $1; Two-plys, (best quality) 75 cents; Tapestries, (best quality) 1s., &c., 9s. and 10s.; Oil-cloths, Rugs, &c., a full stock. Ladies should call soon, as our Department is a complete scale for the season.
LORD & TAYLOR,
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IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS.—Ladies getting new Spring Dresses should procure a pair of Mrs. GAYNOR'S celebrated and elegantly fitting French wove corsets. Her prices are only half usually charged. No. 45 Third-avenue, near 10th-st.

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OF THE LATEST STYLES.
Also, BONNET FRAMES.
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There's ne'er no peace about the house,
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Where nightly scamper rat and mouse,
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But LYON'S POWDER and his PILL,
The nuisance soon decrease,
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BACON & RAVEN—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Nos. 156 and 158 Centre-st., opposite Canal, east from Broadway.—Having an experience of 25 years, and every requisite facility at our manufactories, are enabled to offer the public an assortment of instruments unsurpassed by any as to tone, workmanship and durability.

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ALUMNI LECTURES, NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—The Seventh Lecture will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, April 6, 1855, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. W. R. GORDON, at the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. Subject—*National Evil not inconsistent with Divine Benevolence.*

Tickets, 25 cents each, or $2 for the remaining six lectures, may be had of Messrs. BENJ. PIKE & SONS, and T. J. CROWEN, on Broadway, or of the Janitor at the University.

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MISS CLARK,
THE
AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA,
will give her second
GRAND CONCERT,
in NEW-YORK, immediately after the season of Lent, when she will be assisted by artists of distinguished talent, whose names will appear with the programme in future advertisements.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY'S
SECOND AND LAST NIGHT AT
the Tabernacle,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND SACRED AND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT. On SATURDAY, APRIL 7.

Signora STEFFENONE,
Signora BERTUCCA MARETZEK,
Signorina VESTVALI,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor BOLCIONI,
Signor BADIALI,
Signor ROCCO,
Signor COLLETTI.

Together with a full chorus and grand orchestra, under the direction of MAX MARETZEK, will appear.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. Overture to Masaniello .... Auber
2. Aria—"Christ, the Messenger of Peace," .... Mercadante — Signora VESTVALI.
3. Romanza from the "Illustri Rivali" .... Mercadante — Signor BRIGNOLI.
4. Aria—Introduced in "La Favorita" .... Rossini — Signora STEFFANONE.
5. Canzone from "Giralda" .... Balfe — Signor ROCCO.
6. Duo—From the "Puritani" .... Bellini — Signori BADIALI and COLETTI.
7. Preghiera from the Moise .... Rossini — By the whole strength of the Company.

PART II.

The "Stabat Mater" of .... Rossini — By the full strength of the Company.

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Tickets admitting a lady and gentleman to the Parquet and Dress Circle, $1.
Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Tickets can be obtained at HALL & SON'S; VAN NORDEN & KING'S, and at the Academy of Music.
Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8 o'clock.
On MONDAY EVENING, first time in America, Rossini's WILLIAM TELL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.—On MONDAY EVENING, April 9, will be performed, Rossini's chef d'oeuvre of
WILLIAM TELL.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA.
Characters—(Austrian.)
Matilda, an Austrian Princess .... Signora Steffanone
Gessler, the Austrian Governor .... Signor Rocco
Rodolfo, Captain of his Guards .... Signor Quinto
(Swiss.)
Edwige, the wife of Tell .... Signora Avogadro
Albert, her son .... Signora Bertucca Maretzek
Guglielmo Tell .... Signor Badiali
Arnoldo, in love with Matilda (Swiss patriots) .... Signor Brignoli
Walter Furst .... Signor Colletti
Leuthaldo .... Signor Quinto
Melchtal, the father of Arnoldo .... Signor Muller
A Fisherman .... Signor Vinti

ACT I.—A Pas de Trois by
Mademoiselles La Vigne, Lecador and Mons. Carrese.
ACT III.—A Pas de Trois, by
Mademoiselles La Vigne, Lecador and Mons. Carrese.
A Grand Pas Militaire, by the entire Corps de Ballet.
The Pas de Trois and Ballet arranged by M'lle LEGADER.
Musical Director and Conductor .... MAX MARETZEK.
Stage Manager .... AMATI DUBREUIL.
Scenery painted by .... Signor Allegri.
Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S, Broadway, VAN NORDEN & KING'S, and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.
Prices of Admission—Parquet, Parquet Circle and Dress Circle, $1; Secured, $1 50; Second Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Doors open at 7; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.—BEING THE SECOND AND POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE OF THE PYNE AND HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, previous to their departure for Boston. On MONDAY, April 9, upon which occasion will be given a Grand Concert, in two parts; between which will be performed, for the first time in America, a New Operetta, entitled
THE MARRIAGE OF GEORGETTE:
The words by Mr. W. Harrison, Music by Masse, with New Dresses and full orchestra.
Georgette .... Miss Louisa Pyne
Jacque .... Mr. W. Harrison
Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at the Box Office of the Garden, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.; also, at HALL & SON'S, and JOLLIE'S, Broadway, and the Hotels. No extra charge for Secured Seats. Doors open at 7; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Ushers will be in attendance.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 Broadway.—MONDAY EVENING, April 2, and all this week.
GREAT COMBINATION OF TALENT.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
and the Comic Opera
ELIXIR OF LOVE.
G. Swain Buckley in his celebrated laughing song.
R. Bishop Buckley in his inimitable witticisms and Music Lessons.
Concert at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE—No. 663 Broadway—PERHAM'S MAMMOTH ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE.—Performances every Evening at 7½ o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock.
This week a new piece entitled
DAN AND POMPEY,
with Landis and Smith in the principal characters.
Admission 25 cents; children half-price.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 BROADWAY. "From darkness to light." By particular desire, the Messrs. BUCKLEY will produce on MONDAY EVENING, April 9, and for one week only, the comic opera
ELIXIR OF LOVE
in
WHITE FACES.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the performance commence at 7½ precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, April 6, will be performed the Tragedy of
MACBETH.
Macbeth .... Mr. Forrest | Duncan .... Mr. Lingard
Macduff .... Mr. Conway | Banquo .... Mr. Hanchett
Hecate .... Mr. Grosvenor | Lady Macbeth .... Mme. Ponisi

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 7; performances to commence at 7½; Dress Circle, 50c.; Parquette, 50c.; Second Tier of Boxes, 25c.; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes $5 and $7. THIS EVENING, April 6, will be presented a Comedy in 5 acts, entitled
WILD OATS.
Rover .... Mr. Lester | Sir George .... Mr. Blake
John Dory .... Mr. Brougham | Jenny .... Mrs. Stephens
To conclude, second time here, with the capital Farce of
A KISS IN THE DARK.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—FRIDAY, the usual comic treat—
THE TOODLES AND THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
The two great and universal favorites
Mr. Burton as Toodle and Aminidab Sleek.
JANET PRIDE
Triumphantly successful, exciting the most intense interest, and received with unbounded attention by a crowded house. Its performance was greeted with laughter, tears, and loud applause. It will be played every evening. Seats may be secured in advance.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—MAMMOTH GIRL (Over 600 pounds); MAINE GIANTESS, NEARLY 8 FEET HIGH; DWARF LADY, only 29 INCHES; the renowned FEJEE MERMAID, &c. FRIDAY, April 6, EVENING at 7½ o'clock, the FLYING DUTCHMAN. AFTERNOON, at 3, HEADS OR TAILS and VILLAGE GOSSIP. Admittance 25 cts.; Children under 10, 12½ cts. GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW, June 5, 6, 7 and 8. Premiums, $1,000. Circulars to be had at the Museum.

NOW OPEN—NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Thirtieth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 548 Broadway, between Prince and Spring-sts. The collection is formed exclusively of original Pictures and Sculptures by Living Artists, which have never before been exhibited in this City.
Admission, 25 cents. Season Ticket, 50 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary National Academy.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st. Tickets 25 cents.
HENRY WOOD, GEO. CHRISTY, } Proprietors.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—GEORGE CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS will give their next Concert on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 7. Tickets 25 cents. To commence at 3 o'clock.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned have removed their office from No. 54 Wall-st. to No. 2 Hanover-st., opposite the Exchange, where they will continue to transact a general Stock Commission business as heretofore.
HOFFMAN & TEN BROOK.

REMOVAL.—A. D. GALE, manufacturer and wholesale dealer in boots and shoes, has removed to No. 21 Beekman-st., about three minutes' walk from the Astor House; the trade generally is respectfully invited to call and examine. A. D. GALE, No. 21 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.
EXTENSIVE REAL ESTATE AT NEW-BRIGHTON, TOMPKINSVILLE AND STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND,

COMPRISING more than 1,000 BUILDING LOTS, variously situated, adapted to manufacturing, mechanical or business purposes. Also numerous villa sites beautifully situated—houses well calculated for Hotels or Boarding-houses—some small cottages, shops, stables, &c. Also very extensive WHARF PROPERTY on the bay opposite the City, BULKHEADS and WATER RIGHTS with surplus earth adjacent. One of the Bulkheads, about 1,200 feet in length enclosing an area of about 12 acres, and having 17 feet of water on the exterior line. This property will be sold in parcels or single lots and the terms made easy. Apply at the Staten Island Ferry Office, Whitehall, between 12 A. M. and 2 P. M. where maps of the property may be seen.

WHEREAS, CERTAIN PERSONS—To the deponent unknown, without any regard for truth or for themselves, have spread a report that it will take, two months for my Onguent to force the beard or hair to grow,—I now invite all to call on me and see my letters proving that my Onguent will force the whiskers, moustache, or hair to grow in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle; sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 389 Broadway, basement; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZEIBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No. 31 State-st., Albany; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BARRINGER, Hudson, N. Y.; COLLINS, No. 169 Main-st., Buffalo; and all druggists.

ASTROLOGY.—Dr. C. W. ROBACK, from Sweden, late of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, offers his services to the citizens of New-York and its vicinity; he is able to foretell past, present and future events. He has been consulted by all the crowned heads in Europe, and enjoys a higher reputation as an Astrologer than any one now living. Nativities calculated—Ladies, $3; gentlemen, $5. Letters post-paid, will receive immediate attention. For particulars see Astrological Almanac. Can be procured of the office, No. 171 Sycamore-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, by application by letter.

GOLD AND SILVER LEAF, FOIL, BRONZES, &c.—Superior articles, for sale in large or small quantities, at the manufactory, No. 63 [illegible]
PLATT & HOOPER.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—In Morristown, New-Jersey. The large house known as the "Jessup property." The house is situated in a pleasant and retired street, at the same time within three minutes' walk of the Post-office, and [illegible] of the railroad depôt. The house is [illegible] feet front by [illegible] deep, with a wing 18 by 26. On the lower floor of the main building are six rooms, and the upper two bedrooms [illegible]. In the wing are two rooms below and two above. Pure [illegible] water in both stories. The lot is [illegible] feet front, and contains three-quarters of an acre, and is well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery. The out-houses consist of a barn, ice house, poultry house, &c. For further particulars apply to WM. L. KING, No. [illegible] John-st., New-York; by letter or on the premises to JACOB M. KING, Morristown, N. J.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The brown stone front house, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., with or without furniture. Possession can be had on the 1st of May. Lot is 25x100. The house is 4 stories, with basement, extension-room and under-cellar; it is finished with a furnace, gas, Croton water, bath, &c., &c., in the best modern style, all in good order. Price moderate, and terms accommodating. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 65 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The elegant three-story and basement brown stone front house southerly side of [illegible]-place, between Clinton and Court-sts., Brooklyn; lot 25x100; house 25x50, first class in every particular, with bath, gas, &c.; built by days' work, cost a year ago $11,000; situation unsurpassed. If applied for immediately, will be sold for $9,000 upon the most advantageous terms. Apply to HARRISON & BURRALL, No. 26 William-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET—Three-story and attic house, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., Brooklyn. Rent $475. Two cottage houses in South 4th, between 11th and 12th-sts., Williamsburgh. Rent $150 each. Three-story and basement house, No. 78 Houston-st., this City. Rent $480. Inquire of A. M. FANNING, No. 288 Houston-st., from 8 to 10 A. M., and 4 to 5 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE, CHEAP.—A house in 35th-st.; is the third house east of 4th-av. on the south side of 35th-st.; brown stone front and completely furnished with all the modern improvements. To view the house and for terms, inquire of Mr. HARVEY, at the house next west of the one for sale.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A 3-story brick house, near two ferries. Also, one to let. For terms, which are accommodating and to suit purchaser, apply to S. & WM. WOOD, No. 261 Pearl-st., New-York. Possession immediately. Also, for sale, a 4-story house, near Union-square; modern conveniences.

HOUSE FOR SALE—One 4-story, with basement, brown stone front house, with an improvement unlike any in the City, with all the other modern improvements, situated No. 56 East 30th-st. Size of house, 20 by 50 feet. Lot 98 feet 9 inches deep. Inquire of JOHN W. FIELDER, No. 60 East 30th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE LESS THAN COST—Handsome three stories, basement, counter cellar, good neighborhood; high stoop, balconies, and all the modern improvements, No. 19 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., with gas fixtures and all complete. Inquire on the premises after 10 o'clock, or any time in the evening.

HOUSE TO LET.—Rent $150. A pleasant, neat and commodious dwelling on Railroad-av., Rahway, N. J., containing eleven rooms, and suitable for a gentleman doing business in New-York, being within three minutes' walk of the railroad depôt. Apply to J. R. MORA, No. 129 Fulton-st., or to WM. MANN, Rahway, N. J.

HOUSE FOR SALE—At Astoria, a first class modern built house with about three-quarters of an acre of land, ornamented with evergreen hedges, fine trees, garden and a variety of very choice fruit. Inquire of ROBT. BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, an elegant Country seat at Morristown, N. J., near the Depôt, containing [illegible] acres. The house is two stories, four rooms on a floor, with a kitchen attached; light dry cellar under the whole; washhouse, bathhouse, icehouse, &c. The grounds are in the highest state of cultivation, and handsomely laid out in walks and avenues; contain the finest collection of evergreens, deciduous and other ornamental trees, magnolias, and other flowering trees and shrubs in great variety, 250 or 300 fruit trees of the choicest sorts, viz.: apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, apricots, Isabella and Catawba grapes, and all the desirable smaller fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, currants, &c. Pure soft water. The growing celebrity of this place for healthiness, especially for pulmonary complaints, renders it one of the most desirable locations contiguous to this city. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or exchange for City property—A desirable country residence in Essex County, New-Jersey, within 12 miles of New-York, and half a mile from Railroad depôt. It contains about [illegible] acres of good land, 5 of which are in wood, 2 large apple orchards of the most valued grafted fruit. Also, an abundance of peaches, plums, pears, quinces, cherries, grapes, &c., with all of the most desirable garden fruits, all in full bearing. The house is a large double two-story brick building, with a wing nearly new, as well as the barn, carriage, cow, wagon and other out-houses. It is a most convenient location for a gentleman doing business in New-York. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on the premises if desired, and possession given in a few days. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT ASTORIA FOR SALE—One and a half miles from the ferry. Containing two acres, fine view of the bay, house nearly new, contains [illegible] rooms and cellar, stable, carriage and other outhouses. The ground is beautifully laid out with a large variety of fruit, evergreens and ornamental trees and shrubs. Possession immediately. Price $8,000; $4,500 can remain. For further particulars apply to JACOB P. RAPELYE, Esq., adjoining the premises, or to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A desirable genteel country residence, at Stamford, Conn., with half an acre of ground, large number of choice fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; house nearly new, and possessing every convenience; about eight minutes' walk from the depôt. Terms to accommodate. Apply to ELY & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Situated on Whitney-av., just beyond the city limits of New-Haven, with 12 to 14 acres of land, well wooded. The house has two stories, lined with brick. Size 40 by 26, with addition in rear 20 feet square; contains 12 rooms. There are two barns, ice-house, filled, large garden, &c. The scenery is very fine. Any person desiring to purchase a delightful country residence can apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET—In the village of Sharon, Conn., four hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad. The house is very large with suitable outbuildings, large garden, fruit, &c. Rent $150; furnished $200. Also a fine store, rent $150. 50 acres choice land may be had. Inquire at No. 36 John-st., up stairs, of D. B. GOULD.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Stamford, Ct. House new, two stories and attic, 12 rooms, heated both by furnace and grates, and to be lighted with gas. The grounds are shaded with fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. Inquire of W. H. WEED, No. 7 Gold-st., or of JOHN W. LEEDS, Stamford.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A small cottage in Franklin-av., Brooklyn. Price $1,600. Rent $160.

A small cottage in Monroe-st., near Bedford, Brooklyn. Price $1,300. Rent $100.

A small cottage, with several lots, in Union-place, directly opposite the Cypress Hills Cemetery. Rent $150.

Two small cottages in Woodhaven, L. I., very near the railroad depôt, 7 miles from Brooklyn. Rent $150 and $120. Apply to E. G. BRUCE, No. 278 Madison-st.

COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One large new cottage, situated about one mile from Vanderbilt's Landing, commanding a fine view of the Bay. It is well finished and has every convenience for a genteel family, and a good coach-house, and from 2 to 4 acres of land. Also, in same neighborhood, a small cottage in good order, with coach-house and about half an acre of land. For particulars apply to LEVI COOK, No. 71 Broadway.

COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—One on Putnam-av., with two full lots, near Marcy, and two blocks from Fulton-av. cars—a delightful residence—price $2,500. Also, a cottage house on Monroe-st., between Lewis and Yates-avs.—beautifully located—price $1,800. Terms easy. Also three cottage houses at East New-York—price from $1,500 to $2,500. Apply to CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., No. 136 Broadway.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—The double 2-story and attic frame house on Henry-st., at present occupied by Lieut. Rodgers. It contains twelve square rooms, exclusive of kitchen, large store-rooms and numerous closets; built in modern style, and finished in the best manner; filled in with brick; parlors are beautifully finished, double cornice, with centre pieces, white marble mantels, sliding doors, French windows, ornamental iron veranda in front, enclosed piazza in rear, good range, cemented cellar, two large cisterns, and well of excellent water near the door, good garden, abundance of fruit, shade, ornamental trees and shrubbery, grounds handsomely laid out, and all in complete repair; five minutes' walk from the depôt, and about the same distance from the steamboat landing. Price $5,000. A large portion can remain at 6 per cent.

Also, a beautiful and convenient cottage on the same street, adjoining the summer residence of Rev. Dr. Neville; contains thirteen rooms, five on the first floor; handsome grounds, good garden, with young fruit trees and shrubbery. Immediate possession given. Price $4,300; $2,300 can remain at 6 per cent.

Also, a very desirable cottage on Willow-st.; contains twelve good rooms, finished in good style, marble mantels, range, ventilators, good garden, two acres of land. Immediate possession. Inquire of A. KNOWLTON, Nos. 27 and 29 Murray-st., New-York, where correct lithographic views of the property can be seen.

FINE LARGE DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—For sale, or will be let to a good tenant, the four-story house and lot No. [illegible] East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.; the lot is 26½ by 100 feet; the house 26½ by 50 feet deep, built in 1852, with brown stone front, very handsomely finished, and contains all the modern improvements. The situation of the house is very desirable, being near to St. Mark's Church. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or at RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery.

NEAT GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE—Containing 7 rooms, cellar, good well and cistern, with half an acre of land, in a good neighborhood and healthy location. Price $1,600. Terms easy. If not sold this month, will be rented to a good tenant for $150. Apply to W. PATH, No. 15 Burling-slip, or to E. N. MILLER, at the Depôt, Morrisania.

THE GREATEST BARGAIN IN THE MARKET.—For sale two well built commodious three-story basement and sub-cellar houses, 20x50 feet, with imitation brown stone front, bay windows, marble mantels, grates, gas, and all the modern improvements. Price $3,600 each. The property is well located, situated on the southwest corner of Franklin and Willoughby-avs., and within one block of Myrtle-av. East Brooklyn. Terms made accommodating. Apply to G. DENISON, Builder, on the premises.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With the furniture, carriage, &c., and 40 acres of land, 1½ miles from the New-Brunswick depôt, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. The house is in the Gothic style, lately built with the best materials and filled in with brick. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. B. HERVILLY, No. 60 Wall-st., up stairs.

HOTEL AT TARRYTOWN—FOR SALE, LEASE OR TO LET—The Irving House, eligibly situated, with four acres of ground; the house is capable of accommodating about 50 boarders, and has been well patronized; there is every requisite in the arrangement of the house and outbuildings, having superior accommodations as to stables, &c., which are in complete order. The house is now mostly furnished, and to a responsible tenant will be let with the furniture, or sold at an appraisement. The above is well calculated for an extensive female school, and would command a large patronage in the neighborhood and the City. The healthiness of the place is not excelled. For terms, &c., apply to GEO. H. SWORDS, No. 63 Dey-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—An English basement house in 6th-av., partly furnished, suitable for a moderate sized family. Address Box No. 1,159 Post-Office.

FOR SALE.

FARM LAND FOR SALE, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.—Over 1,200,000 of acres of selected Prairie Farm Lands belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to quality, location, &c. The purchase money may be payable in five equal instalments, the first to come due in two years from date of contract; the other annually thereafter, giving six years to pay for the land, with a charge of only 2 per cent. per annum interest. The first two years interest payable in advance. The Company's Construction Bonds received as cash. Apply to CHARLES M. DUPUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Company, No. 60 Lake-st., Chicago.

FARM FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—The subscribers offer for sale from 20 to 33 acres of land, two miles south of the city of Poughkeepsie, (opposite the residence of Professor Morse,)—a desirable location for a country-seat, being but three hours from the City of New-York, and a few minutes' ride from Poughkeepsie; or would sell their whole farm of 116 acres, if applied for in a few weeks. A particular description will be given on application to M. & J. CARPENTER. POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 14, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—An improved Farm at Summit, Wis., about 25 miles from Milwaukee, and within two miles of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, containing 160 acres in a good state of cultivation, with a large house nearly new and all necessary out-buildings. The grounds are well stocked with fruit trees; the location remarkably healthy, with schools, churches, post-office, stores, &c., in the immediate vicinity. Price $5,000. For further particulars inquire of WM. WARD, No. 160 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad, half of a mile west of the Depôt at Port Chester. The house is new, two stories high, 40 feet by 36, with a wing 26 feet by 23, built by days' work in the best manner, and contains all modern improvements. There is also a barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled with ice, and hen-house. The house is built on an elevated position, commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are 40 acres of land free from rock, 4 of which is wood land, the balance meadow, pasture and plowed fields; nearly all has been thoroughly manured and underdrained. Over 1,000 of the best varieties of fruit trees have been planted within the last two years. 20 or 30 acres with the house and out buildings, can be purchased if the whole is not wanted. For further particulars, apply to HALL & CALHOW, No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

$1,800—FOR SALE CHEAP.—A two story house and 5 lots, containing 5 rooms and cellar, in the pleasant village of Clarenceville, L. I., 9 miles from the South Ferry. The Long Island Railroad cars stop six times per day and stages every hour. Title indisputable. Apply to L. B. GILES, on the premises, or PECARES, BERNSTEIN & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau. Part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage.

$5,500 ONLY—For that three-story, stone basement, sub-cellar brick house, with all the improvements of the age; gas, bath, range, hot and cold water, hot air furnace, gas fixtures for cooking by, speaking tubes, &c., &c. House situated on Hicks-st., but five minutes' walk from the South or Hamilton Ferries. DE MOTT, No. 15 Spruce-st.

$2,500—AND ONLY $500 CASH REQUIRED—To purchase the cheapest cottage house in this City; lot 20 by 100 feet; situated on 126th-st., near the 3d-av. Railroad; house contains nine finished rooms, court-yard, with piazza, French windows, Croton water in basement, &c. Neighborhood good. DE MOTT, No. 15 Spruce-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT of the late eminent sculptor, Thom, now the property of the Astor Estate, situated in Clarkstown, Rockland County, with 75 acres good land. There is a splendid full length statue of Washington, cut in brown stone, standing in front of the house. Will be sold on FRIDAY, April 13, at the Merchants' Exchange. For terms, &c., apply to CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 136 Broadway.

TWO PLOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE—In the flourishing village of Olinville, beautifully located on high ground and not over three minutes' walk from the Williams Bridge Depôt. The plots are 150 feet square and join each other in the rear, and front on two avenues; will be sold together or separate, cheap to a cash customer. For particulars, inquire of R. E. PEEBLES, No. 174 Grand-st., or to E. WILLIAMS, No. 62 Division-st., N. Y.

THE EVERGREENS FOR SALE.—The attractive country seat, widely known as once the estate of Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary memory, situated on the Passaic, adjoining the village of Belleville, 2 miles from New-York, and 14 from Newark. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, STORE AND BARN, AND ABOUT AN ACRE OF EXCELLENT LAND FOR SALE—Beautifully situated in the village of Babylon, Long Island, by the South Bay, an excellent situation for a store, hotel, or private boarding-house. Terms very reasonable. Inquire at No. 14 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. E. C. SKADGE.

LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—About 20 acres of land (unencumbered) in Kings County, just outside the city of Brooklyn, on railroad and plank road, and rapidly improving in value; worth $1,200 per acre. Will exchange for improved property or solid stocks. Also, a splendid farm, of about 800 acres (unencumbered) in Orange County, worth $20,000. Will be exchanged for merchandise. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Real Estate, Stock and Property Exchange, No. 136 Broadway.

WE HAVE A FINE LIST OF FARMS FOR SALE—Among them, one of 55 acres in Chatham, N. J., price $4,500; one of 160 acres, near Rahway; one of 54 acres, near Paterson, price $6,000. All of the above farms have rich land and superior improvements. C. R. MILLER & CO., No. 136 Broadway.

LOT FOR SALE, No. 312 WASHINGTON-ST.—This valuable lot is 25 feet 7 inches front and rear, by 80 feet deep, and 75 feet north of Duane-st. Terms easy, and immediate possession given. Apply to E. JACOT, No. 42 Harrison-st.

LOTS FOR SALE—Some choice Brooklyn lots; or will be exchanged for good first or second mortgages, stocks, bonds, &c.; or if improved, without anything being paid on them. Inquire of F. McCRAKEN, No. 74 Wall-st., in the basement.

ENGINE FOR SALE.—One seven-horse Steam Engine, in good order, nearly new. Inquire in the Bell and Brass Foundry, Nos. 114 and 116 Cannon-st.

HOUSES, &C. WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED.—A suite of handsomely furnished apartments to accommodate a small private party for one evening. Must be at a private residence, in a quiet portion of the City. All arrangements guaranteed not to interfere in the least with the family. Sufficient reference will be given of unexceptionable respectability, and all communications will be held strictly confidential. Address Box No. 110, Broadway Post-Office.

TO LET.

WORK-SHOPS TO LET—Cheap, in the new building, No. 23 Duane-st., eighty feet from Chatham. Wide stairs, easy access to any of the floors, hoist-wheel, with every convenience for manufacturing purposes; good light front and rear, also side lights. The whole or any part can be had by applying to DANIEL SWEENY, No. 60 Chatham-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The five-story brick house, No. 94 West 20th-st., with Croton water in every story. Well arranged for a genteel family. Not to be re-let to family with small children. Apply, before 9½ A. M., at No. 9 West 21st-st.

Also, a new Cottage at Fairmount, Westchester County, with half-acre of land, with plank sidewalk from depôt to the house. Will be rented low to a good tenant. For particulars, apply at SOMMER'S grocery store, Fairmount, or as above.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN—Within three minutes' walk of the ferry, a few new first-class houses in River Terrace, with towers, ornamental fronts, and court-yards, commanding a beautiful view of the river and City of New-York; have all the modern improvements, including gas and hot and cold water, &c., &c.; and will be let to private families of the highest respectability only. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Inquire at the office, corner of Hudson and 2d-sts., Hoboken, of E. MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LET—The new three-story house, No. [illegible] East 16th-st., nearly opposite St. George's (Dr. Tyng's) Church. It has the modern improvements, such as bath, range, Croton water, (hot and cold,) heated with hot air furnace and lighted with gas. It has, besides, a greenhouse attached to the tea-room. It is in perfect order, having been fitted up expressly for the owner's use, who has continued in its occupancy up to the present time. Rent $1,000. Can be seen between 1 and 3 P. M.

HOUSE TO RENT OR LEASE.—A handsome three-story and basement house, elegantly furnished with executed furniture manufactured by C. A. Baudouine, and nearly new. Will not be rented for a boarding house. Reference required. Rent per annum $1,300. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 366 8th-av.; and daily at No. 115 Chambers-st., from 2 till 3 o'clock.

HOUSE TO RENT.—The three-story brick house No. 179 East 21st-st., second door from 2d-av., replete with all the modern improvements; parlors handsomely furnished with velvet carpets, mirrors, sofas, chairs, &c., &c. Carpets and floor-cloths throughout; also, part chamber furniture. Rent $1,000. Apply to DANIEL C. PENTZ, No. 185 East 21st-st.

HOUSES TO LET—No. 87 Stuyvesant-st., furnished; rent $1,500.

No. 130 2d-av., corner of 12th-st., with stable; rent $1,500.

No. 132 2d-av., corner of 12th-st.; rent $900.

No. 150 and 152 West 30th-st.; rent $450 each.

No. 296 7th-av., near Lewis; rent $500.

Apply to MACFARLAN & MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—A neat two-story and basement brick house, containing 8 rooms, with sub-cellar, large yard, arbor, &c., No. 269 Dean-st., near Powers, Brooklyn. Rent $280. Inquire of E. AUERBACH, No. 54 John-st., New-York, from 11 to 12; or No. 127 Rivington-st., New-York, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—The three-story brown stone front house, No. 276 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. The fifth house from the corner of Bond, in a handsome row of brown stone houses. Finished in modern style. Bath, gas, and water fixtures. Can be seen daily from 1 to 3 o'clock. Apply to JAMES COCKER & CO., No. 86 John-st.

HOUSES TO LET—First-class brown stone dwellings, with all the modern improvements, in one of the pleasantest parts of Brooklyn. Inquire of F. McCRAKEN, (basement,) No. 74 Wall-st., from 12 to 2 P. M. Also, some first-class brown stone dwellings for sale or exchange for first or second mortgages, good bonds or stocks, &c.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Two-story cottage in Clermont-av., first north from Fulton-av., containing nine rooms, marble mantels, handsome chandelier in front parlor; well finished throughout. Rent $250. Inquire of S. WEEKES at LOSSING & BARRETT, No. 71 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—A first class 4-story, brown stone front house, No. 134 (Boorman Terrace) West 23d-st., on the high ground between 8th and 9th-avs. Improvements complete, viz.: range, hot and cold water, bath-room, water closet, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, rich gas fixtures, &c. Inquire of WM. A. JAQUES, No. 230 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—The two-story house at the corner of 2d-av. and 127th-st., and fronting on the Harlem River, with a garden attached thereto. Croton water, &c. Apply on the premises, or to JOSEPH O. BROWN, No. 73 Nassau-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT HOBOKEN—Several very desirable brick dwellings in different parts of the City, but all within 10 minutes' walk of the Ferry. Inquire of W. W. SHIPPEN, Agent, at the Land Office opposite the Ferry landing.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Two four-story English basement dwellings, with all the modern improvements, in West 28th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to WM. H. HAYES or S. M. BARTON, No. 14 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—Partially furnished, from May 1, six months or a year—would prefer six months; pleasant location, in 16th-st. Will be let at a reasonable price to a careful family, or would sell the house on reasonable terms. Inquire at No. 170 East 16th-st.

HOUSE TO LET—A large stylish house, with twelve bedrooms, elegant parlors and basement, bathing-room, and all modern improvements, suitable for a large family or first-class boarding house. Rent $1,200. Inquire at No. 134 West 29th-st., opposite Lamartine-park.

HOUSE TO LET—In 126th-st., second house east of Broadway, a commodious house in good repair; eight lots of ground, fruit, &c. Bloomingdale stages and 8th-av. Railroad route near. Inquire of E. VAN AKEN, No. 180 8th-av.

[illegible]

HOUSE TO LET—A number of very fine English basement houses, on the south side of 40th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., with all the modern improvements; rent $900. Apply to MACFARLAN & MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—The upper part of house No. 23 Charles-st., consisting of four rooms on second floor, back basement, and one room in third story. Can be seen after 11 o'clock A. M.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The first class three-story brown stone front dwelling No. 224 Henry-st., has all the modern improvements. Apply to M. H. HAYES or S. M. BARTON, No. 14 Cortlandt-st.

HOUSE TO LET—The store and dwelling house No. 41 Walker-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 65 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE TO LET—Three-story with modern improvements, No. 14 West 28th-st., near 5th-av. Call as above, or at M. W. EARLE'S, No. 12 John-st.

HOUSE TO LET—The house No. 4 State-st., fronting on the Battery, will be let for offices or a boarding-house. Apply to MORTY FORMAN, No. 15 State-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—At the foot of 70th-st., East River, with about 2½ acres of ground beautifully laid out. The house is large and admirably arranged, built in the very best manner, with all the necessary out-houses, including ice house, stable, &c., and is one of the finest locations for a Summer residence on the island. To a first-rate tenant it will be leased for one or five years. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE AND GARDEN TO LET—At Passaic, 30 minutes to Jersey City by Erie Railroad, and 3 minutes' walk from Church, Post-Office and Hyler's Depôt; excellent climate for lungs; house has 7 rooms; time of cars convenient. Rent moderate. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of W. J. BOGGS, No. 48 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—At New-Rochelle, delightfully situated between depôt and steamboat landing; house contains ten rooms, parlors have marble mantels, grates, &c.; good garden, a splendid well of water, and every way suited for a respectable family. For particulars apply to H. PELTON, opposite the depôt, New-Rochelle, or at the store, No. 216 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEATS TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Several country seats on the Hudson River to let or for sale on easy terms. For particulars apply to AMBURGER & NUNAN, Agents and Brokers, No. 107 Nassau-st., up stairs.

COTTAGE TO LET.—In the beautiful village of Clarenceville, L. I., half an hour's ride from New-York, per Long Island Railroad. A handsome cottage containing 8 rooms, with 4 lots of ground. Rent $125 per annum. Apply to PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, No. 51 Liberty-st.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A beautiful cottage in Carmansville, with coach-house and stable and six lots of ground on 152d-st., within 150 yards of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt. Apply on the premises, or at No. 281 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET—On the East River, at Ravenswood, L. I., two modern built cottages, 11 rooms each. Inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his office, No. 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

HOTEL ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN TO LET—An elegant and fashionable hotel, just finished, to let in the City of Buffalo, with a fine restaurant. The restaurant would be let by itself if desired. To an intelligent and active man it offers a fine opening. Inquire at No. 3 Broad-st. of J. B. GLENTHWORTH.

MORRISANIA, MORRISANIA—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Cheap property and low rents. Families wishing to live out of the city, can be accommodated with houses or tenements at a low figure, by applying to JAMES L. PARSHALL, No. 33 Cherry-st., near Franklin-square, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M. daily, or at his residence, Morrisania, from 4 to 6 P. M. Property in Morrisania bought and sold on commission.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With board, in Brooklyn, one block from Peck-slip Ferry, one room and bedroom in the second story, and a bedroom in the third story. The location is very desirable, and the family occupying small, the comforts of home may be obtained. Address Box No. 2,134 New York Post-Office.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, for six months, at Elizabethtown, N. J., five minutes' walk from Railroad Depôt, with garden, poultry-yard, stable and coach-house. Will be let at a reasonable price to a careful private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—No. [illegible] East 21st-st., fronting on Gramercy-park.—To let furnished for six months from May 1. House 27 feet front, new, in good order, and well furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—In Newport, pleasantly situated on the Hill—It contains six bedrooms and two parlors. Possession given June 1, or later if desired. For terms, &c., address SMITH CLIFT, Esq., No. 44 Nassau-st., New-York.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—To a small family, the second floor and front basement of a modern 3-story brick house, in a genteel location, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. Gas fixtures, marble mantels, &c., complete. Rent $250, which is very cheap, for the premises. Address Box No. 1,426, N. Y. Post-office. No foreigners.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—To a small American family, the second floor, consisting of two rooms and a bedroom, and one bedroom in the attic, of house No. 73 Eldridge-st. Rent $200. Can be seen from 3 to 5 P. M.

A MANUFACTORY TO LET OR FOR SALE—A large building on 4th-st., adjoining the 4th-av. railroad depôt, 80 by 50 feet, with two or five lots, well lighted on all sides and from the top, will be leased or sold on the most reasonable terms. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 88 Nassau-st.

BASEMENT TO RENT—In 13th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., suitable for a physician's or surveyor's office. Also, rooms for a small genteel family, in the same house, with board in a private family. Best of references given and required. Inquire at No. 125 East Broadway.

BASEMENT AND TWO UPPER FLOORS TO LET—No. 349 4th-av., containing nine rooms besides cellar and bathing room; gas throughout the house. Rent $400. Apply on the premises.

BASEMENT TO LET—Corner of Broadway and Barclay-st., 20 by 40. Inquire of SAMUEL HART & Co., No. 1 Barclay-st.

BASEMENT TO LET.—The basement and sub-cellar of store No. 24 Vesey-st., near Broadway. A very light and pleasant room, 25 by 80.

HANDSOME AIRY APARTMENTS IN BROOKLYN.—Families who wish to reside in a healthy locality, where all the advantages of the country can be enjoyed, in close proximity to the City, can be accommodated in Henry-st., South Brooklyn, centre house, between Union and Sackett-sts. The house is large and roomy, and is furnished with all the modern conveniences, water, gas, &c., and there is upwards of an acre of lawn and garden ground attached. It is within five minutes' walk of the Hamilton Ferry. The advantages it offers to families are rarely to be met with, and not to be surpassed.

PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In a very pleasant locality in Brooklyn. The house is elegantly furnished, with tapestry velvet carpets, large mirrors, gas, water, and every convenience for a small genteel family. The rooms consist of two basements, two parlors on first floor, and one or two rooms in third story. Address Dr. B., No. 649 Broadway.

PART OF HOUSE TO LET—From the 1st May next. The dwelling part of house No. 564 Broome-st., corner of Varick, consisting of back basement and two cellars, five rooms on second floor, and three attic rooms, all of which will be put in good repair. Rent $350. Apply to J. B. ARCHER, No. 32 King-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—In South Brooklyn, consisting of one large and one smaller room on the second floor, and one room in the attic, with privilege in the cellar and use of gas. To a gentleman and wife of respectability it will be let reasonably. Inquire at No. 9 Wyckoff-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—The whole upper part of No. 124 Pearl-st., three lofts and attic, extending from Hanover-square to Water-st. Apply to B. C. WEBSTER, No. 116 West-st.

PART OF HOUSE TO LET.—The second floor and front basement of a modern three-story house up town, with bath, gas, &c. Rent moderate. Inquire at No. 194 Broadway, up stairs.

TO PRINTERS.—TO LET—The iron store, corner of Beekman and Pearl-sts., has large accommodations in the basement suitable for Steam Press Work. The premises are very light, and well adapted for a Fancy Printer, Engraver's Office, or any similar business. Inquire of WM. H. CARY & CO., No. 243 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

BLOOMINGDALE AND HUDSON RIVER.—To Let or for Sale, partly furnished, a large mansion, grounds, &c., suitable for a hotel, seminary or boarding-house, on the river above 86th-st. A neat cottage, suitable for a small family, at 86th-st., and Glass-works complete and factory buildings, at 106th-st. Apply to W. F. LEE, 40 Exchange Place.

BUILDING TO LET—For Carvers, Gilders, Manufacturing Jewelers, &c., the rear building No. 67 White-st., third door west of Broadway; five stories and cellar, with best of light. Will be rented together or in separate floors. Rent low. Apply at No. 68 White-st., next door, to A. SMITH.

ROOMS TO LET—Suitable for business purposes; also, front rooms with bed rooms, $12 and $15 per month; back rooms $7 and $8; suites of three rooms $10 and $12. The halls are lighted with gas; Croton on the second and third floors. Inquire of G. W. TUTTLE, in the store underneath No. 365 Broadway.

ROOM TO LET.—The large room now occupied by the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of John and William-sts., together with a large and well-lighted basement recently occupied by the Phenix Fire Insurance Company. Possession given on the 1st of May next. Inquire at the Bank.

SIX ROOMS TO LET—In the upper part of the three-story brick house No. 91 Horatio-st. A small respectable family can be well accommodated at a rent of $225. Inquire for particulars on the premises. A family without children occupy the lower part.

TO LET—The basement, second, third and fourth stories of the new marble building corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. (the first floor of which will be occupied by the Shoe and Leather Bank,) arranged in well lighted and convenient offices, or in entire floors as tenants may want. Possession given on the 1st day of May. Inquire at the Bank, corner of John and William-sts.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE STORE TO LET OR FOR SALE, 25 by 65 feet, now doing a good business, situated at No. 24 Avenue C, with good dwelling attached. Inquire of R. & B., No. 149 Avenue C.

LARGE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY TO LET—For religious worship from the 1st May next. Inquire of the Janitor.

TO LET.

LOFTS TO LET—Two lofts 25 by 75, with steam power. Possession given immediately. Apply to YOUNGS & COTTIER, No. 233 6th-st.

LOFTS TO LET—Each 20 by 75. Inquire on the premises, Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay-st.

RARE CHANCE.—To Let or for Sale in Bedford, Brooklyn, 15 minutes walk from Fulton-av. Railroad, &c., &c., 5 houses, 9 rooms each, finished, cellar, garden, &c.; corner store with fixtures, good stand for an Apothecary. To good tenants $150 yearly, quarterly in advance. Inquire at SACKMAN'S Bindery, No. 58 Vesey-st., up stairs.

OFFICES TO LET—Nos. 559 and 563 Broadway, over the Tabernacle Entrance, on the 2d and 3d floors, for offices and business purposes. Apply to PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN, No. 327 Broadway.

STABLE TO LET OR LEASE—In 26th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to A. T. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 15 East 27th-st.

TO LAWYERS.—TO LET—An eligible office, or part of it—No. 16 Nassau-st.

DRY GOODS STORE TO LET—With stock and fixtures. The store has been established for twenty-eight years, has a great run of customers, and one of the best locations for business in the City. Inquire at No. 233 Grand-st.

TO DENTISTS AND OTHER GENTLEMEN.—The Rooms and Laboratory now and for many years occupied by Dr. J. B. Dodge. Also, Physician's office, and rooms for single gentlemen. No. 27 Bond-st.

STORE TO LET—The store, basement and upper lofts of the large building, Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st., will be warmed with steam, and steam power, hoistway. Also, steam power supplied on reasonable terms. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, No. 30 Frankfort-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—No. 248 Broadway. Dwelling-house No. 173 East 14th-st., with all the modern improvements. No. 84 Bleecker-st., corner Mulberry-st. Inquire of JAMES L. PHELPS, Jr., No. 62 John-st.

STORE AND DWELLING TO LET—Southwest corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st. An excellent stand for any kind of fancy business. Apply on the premises.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STEAM POWER WITH ROOM TO LET—One large room, 80x27 feet, corner of Bleecker and Bank-sts., well lighted on three sides, suitable for any manufacturing purposes. Inquire of DUDLEY & SEE, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

STEAM POWER—With large or small rooms to let in the corner building, well lighted all around, at a low rent. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre, corner Hester-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—With rooms well lighted, easy of access, in a central location. Will be let very low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, No. 15 East 27th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—With rooms, well-lighted and easy of access. Inquire on the premises, of WOOD & HUNTER, No. 144 Centre-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—And well-lighted rooms, near Broadway, on Canal, Elm and Walker-sts., at low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 143 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 152 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.—We are now prepared to prosecute with the utmost promptness all Claims for Bounty Lands granted by the law of 1855, which gives ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES to all the officers of the Army and Navy, Soldiers, both Regulars and Volunteers, Sailors, Marines, Flotilla Men, Musicians, Wagon Masters, Teamsters, Indians, and all persons who have served fourteen days in any of the Wars of the United States since the year 1790, and in the event of their death, to the Widows or minor children.

Time and money will be saved by promptly placing the claims in our hands. All the necessary blank forms will be furnished without charge.

N. B. COBB & Co., No. 28 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth; Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Co.

500 LAND WARRANTS WANTED—Of the Mexican and Florida Wars, and the War of 1812, and also Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas. Patents located in 1853, in Illinois, and iowa, [illegible] for which the highest cash price will be given. Apply to G. G. SHUFELDT, No. 3 Nassau-st., first floor, two doors from Wall-st.

BOUNTY LAND TO ARMY AND NAVY.—All Soldiers and Sailors who served in any war since 1790, whether in one or more, are entitled to 160 acres of land, and can obtain a warrant for the same, of G. G. SHUFELDT, No. 3 Nassau-st., two doors from Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS—All persons entitled to Bounty Land under the late act of Congress, can have the same properly collected on application to TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., corner Pearl.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought and sold upon favorable terms, and claims for Bounty Land and Pensions legally prosecuted by GEORGE WOODMAN, No. 40 William-st., between Wall and Pine-sts.

BANK NOTICES.

THE MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—Corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.—Pays 6 per cent. INTEREST on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8.

OFFICERS:

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (late Mayor of the City,) President.

PHILIP W. ENGS and ISAAC T. SMITH, Vice-Presidents.

W. H. ELLSWORTH, Secretary.

N. B.—This Savings Bank is in no way connected with any other Banking Institution in this City, is regularly chartered according to law by the Legislature of this State, and has its funds securely invested, mainly on bond and mortgage, on property worth double the amount loaned.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, April 5, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 5, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMAN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich; open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages in the city of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in bonds in this city.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, Vice Presidents.

VANDERBILT J. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—Corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.—Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 10th of April, will draw interest from the 1st inst., at the rate of Six Per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent on sums over $500.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.

PHILLIP W. ENGS and ISAAC T. SMITH, Vice-Presidents.

W. H. ELLSWORTH, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—No. 51 Chambers-st.—Notice—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before Saturday, the 7th of April, will bear interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M.

JOSEPH STUART, President.

JNO. MANNING, Comptroller.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, NEW-YORK, March 30, 1855.

INTEREST DUE APRIL 1—On the following securities, will be paid at this office: Bonds of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Co.; Bonds of city of Pekin, Illinois; Bonds of Buffalo and State Line Railroad Co.; Bonds of city of Sacramento, 100; Bonds of Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Co.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—April 3, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th inst., at the office, No. 40 Wall-st. The transfer-books will be closed until after that day.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest on the Eight per Cent. Income Bonds of this Company, falling due April 1, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st., on and after Monday, April 2.

E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

BUFFALO, CORNING AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, AVON, March 2, 1855.

THE COUPONS OF APRIL 1, 1855—On the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank on presentation.

F. DAVIS, Jr., Treasurer.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of three-and-a-half per cent. out of the profits of the Bank, payable to the Stockholders on the 2d of April next. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 2d of April inclusive.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, March 29, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 6th day of April next. The transfer book will be closed till the 31st inst., and remain so until the 6th of April. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

IVORY.—Six hundred pounds Scrivellos Ivory, a fine lot, suitable for Billiard Balls, Martingale Rings, Ivory Checks, &c., for sale by WM. [illegible] WHEELING, No. 465 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE MOUNT VERNON BUILDING ASSOCIATION—GENTLEMEN: Your Finance Committee, having examined the Books, Vouchers and Papers in charge of the Secretary, respectfully report them correct.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS.

Dr.		Cr.	
To cash on hand, April 1, 1854	$[illegible]	By dues refunded	$[illegible]
To dues	[illegible]	By redemption	1,[illegible]
To dues in advance	11 [illegible]	By interest	775 [illegible]
To dues in arrears	571 [illegible]	By Trustees	1,[illegible]
To fines	112 [illegible]	By Sheriff	[illegible]
To fines in arrears	169 [illegible]	By expenses, Attorney, &c.	[illegible]
To redemption fees	1,[illegible]	By fines	[illegible]
To redemption fees in arrears	[illegible]	By dues on arrears	[illegible]
To entrance fee	[illegible]	By fines	[illegible]
To transfer	[illegible]	By redemption fee	[illegible]
To interest	[illegible]	By mortgage	[illegible]
To cash from sale of Real Estate	1,[illegible]	By note	[illegible]
To rent	[illegible]	By balance in bank	[illegible]
To mortgages canceled	[illegible]	By balance in hand	[illegible]
Total	$17,[illegible]	Total	$17,[illegible]

The number of shares in the Association, April 1, 1854, was ... [illegible]

Withdrawn during the year ... [illegible]

Total ... [illegible]

Number of redeemed shares, April 1, 1854, was ... [illegible]

Number of shares redeemed since ... [illegible]

Total ... [illegible]

Number of redeemed shares canceled ... [illegible]

Now in the Association ... [illegible]

ASSETS.

Amount required to cancel redeemed shares ... $4,[illegible] 17

Balance due on contract of sale of house at Peekamville ... [illegible]

Balance due on contract of sale of house at West Mount Vernon ... 1,[illegible]

Amount owing on book ... [illegible]

Bond and mortgage ... [illegible]

In bank and on hand ... [illegible]

Note ... [illegible]

Total ... $[illegible]

Which, divided by [illegible] shares, gives $71 17 per share.

Dues paid in ... $46 Gain per share ... $25 17

(Signed,) MATTHEW HICKS, WILLIAM DUDLEY, Finance Committee.

BRADLEY H. BALDWIN, President.

JAMES LOVERIDGE, Secretary.

Sworn to this 5th day of April, 1855, before me, JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 40 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS of CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, New.
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aus.	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Columbo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Canton, Shanghai, Calcutta,

Hong Kong, Bombay, Madras,

Singapore.

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW-SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle ... Hunter River.

Brisbane and Ipswich ... Moreton Bay.

Victoria Branches:

Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton,

Castlemaine ... Mount Alexander.

Ballarat.

Sandhurst Agency ... Bendigo.

Ovens Agency.

$800,000.—TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS, AND LAKE ERIE, WABASH and ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES' FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS—$800,000 of the Bonds of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis and Toledo and Illinois Railroad Companies are now offered for sale, being the unsold balance of their 7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are part of a series of $2,400,000 issued by the two Companies on 242 miles of road extending from Toledo, at the head of Lake Erie, in the direction of St. Louis, and following the Maumee and Wabash Rivers to the State line of Illinois, from which points communication will soon be had with St. Louis by the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, and with Springfield, the Capital of Illinois, and with the terminus of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, on the Mississippi River, by the Great Western Railroad of Illinois, now far advanced towards completion.

The Bonds are payable on the 1st day of August, 1865, with interest payable semi-annually in New-York, and are convertible into the Capital Stock of the Companies within six years from the 1st of August, 1853.

The cost of the roads when completed will be $[illegible], not exceeding $20,000 per mile for a road built and equipped in the most thorough and superior manner. On this $[illegible] have already been expended on the roads, and the companies are free from floating debt, and have the means on hand to complete 150 miles of road, which will be opened for use during the month of June next.

This sum has been raised by the sale of Stock and First Mortgage Bonds and of $1,000,000 of Second Mortgage Bonds, leaving undisposed of in the hands of the Treasurer, $1,000,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds, and $800,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds, amply sufficient to complete and equip the line.

Without reference to the through business which this line must command, as the shortest route from St. Louis and Springfield to Lake Erie, it is universally conceded that it will possess the largest local business of any line west of Buffalo. The valley of the Wabash has always been known as the richest portion of Indiana, and the County seats through all of which the line passes are the most populous towns in the State.

ALBERT S. WHITE, President.

EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

WARREN COLBURN, Chief Engineer.

Apply to CANNANN & Co., No. 56 Wall-st.

$750,000.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD SECOND MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, PART OF AN ISSUE OF ONE MILLION.—This mortgage covers a large amount of real estate in this City, as well as many parcels on the line of the road, not included in the first mortgage; the branch road to Port Morris, on the East River, with wharf and ground belonging thereto, and all the rolling stock and furniture of the road. The bonds are issued with interest coupons attached, payable on the first days of February and August in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of August, 1864. The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of this City, as trustee for the bondholders, and recorded in all the counties through which the road passes. This issue, added to the first, will make the mortgage incumbrance upon the road $4,600,000—less than 50 per cent. upon its cost up to this time. The proceeds of the bonds now offered will be used—first, to extinguish the floating debt of the Company; and, second, to complete the double track to White Plains, and erect some few station-houses required on the line of the road, all of which it is expected may be done so as to close "construction account" at the end of the year. The security upon which these bonds are based is believed to be in all respects ample, quite as reliable as that of the first mortgage. The earnings of the road are constantly increasing, and its business, present and prospective, never so satisfactory as now. Proposals for all or any of these bonds may be addressed to WM. S. DRAPER, Treasurer Harlem Railroad Company, New-York, endorsed "Proposals for Second Mortgage Bonds," until the 15th day of May next, when they will be opened; and should state whether the offer be made in cash or receiving the bonds, or in instalments of 25 per cent., payable respectively on the 15th of May, 15th of June, 15th of July, and 15th of August. The right of rejecting all or any part of the bids is reserved, if deemed for the interest of the Company so to do. By order of the Board of Directors.

NICHOLAS DEAN, President.

WM. S. DRAPER, Treasurer.

NOTE.—This road terminates in the centre of the City of New-York, is 130 miles long, connecting the City with Albany and all the trade of the great West, together with a portion of that of the North. The annual gross earnings of the road now exceed $1,000,000.

NEW-YORK, April 3, 1855.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, City of New-York, February 26, 1855.

CLAIMS OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS AND TAXES.—CIRCULAR.—The object of this circular is to invite the attention of property holders who are still in arrear to the City Treasury, on account of Assessments and Taxes on which sales were made prior to 1846, and which sales were decided by the Court of Appeals to be invalid, that, by a decision of the same Court in December last, the sums thus assessed are declared to be an existing lien on the property, and may be collected by the city with legal interest thereon.

The aggregate sum now outstanding, with interest on the amount, is about eight hundred thousand dollars. A statement of these arrearages has been returned to the Bureau of Arrears in the Finance Department, and those in arrear are desired to call without delay and pay up these sums which have been drawn from the Treasury during the last five or six years, in refunding the moneys received from purchasers, and in paying contractors for the improvements for which these assessments were made.

If this is not promptly done it will become the duty of the Finance Department to adopt the most effective means not only to bring the money into the Treasury, but to protect the city against loss by the expiration of the twenty years' limitation.

It is now decided by the highest Court in the State that the sum assessed, with interest, can be collected.

The Clerk of Arrears is preparing lists of the lots in arrear on account of assessments and taxes, and will advertise them for a resale as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. The opinions of R. J. Dillon, Counsel to the Corporation, and Charles O'Conor, Esq., as to the authority of the Finance Department, to collect these arrears by a resale, will be furnished to those interested in the question who may desire to examine them. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

BROOKLYN CITY LOAN—$450,000.—Pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an Act to authorize the City of Brooklyn to borrow money and to issue bonds therefor, passed March 8, 1855. Notice is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, (City Hall,) until the 15th day of April next, for the whole or any part of the said loans as follows:

$300,000 payable in ten years from Jan. 1, 1855, and $150,000 payable in twenty years from Jan. 1, 1855.

Said Loan will be in bonds of $1,000 each, with coupons attached, and bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st days of January and July in each year.

N. B.—No proposals will be received for the whole or any part of said Loan at less than par value.

Proposals must state the amount and the terms upon which the same will be taken.

WM. B. LEWIS, Comptroller.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 28 William-st., will give prompt attention to the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, &c., strictly on commission. Orders respectfully solicited.

CHAS. A. MEIGS, Late Cashier Am. Ex. Bank.

A. W. GREENLEAF, Late of No. 2 Wall-st.

REFERENCES: American Exchange Bank, Bank of the Republic, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the COHOES COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cohoes, on MONDAY, the 7th day of May next, at 12 o'clock P. M.—Cohoes, April 3, 1855.

T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—An election for five Trustees of the NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 106 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

OFFICE OF MICH. S. AND N. IND. R. R. COMPANIES, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 12, 1855.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, will be held at the Office of the Company at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 25th day of April next, and a meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, will be held at the Office of the Company at Laporte, in the State of Indiana, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 28th day of April next, to act on a contract for consolidating the stock and interest of the said Michigan Southern Railroad Company, with the stock and interest of said Northern Indiana Railroad Company, and to authorize the making of contracts for running and business arrangements with other Companies.

The Stock transfer Books of both Companies will be closed on the 15th April next, and open the day after the respective days of meeting of stockholders. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING CO., JERSEY CITY, March 22, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the annual election will be held at the office of the Company at Jersey City on Monday, the 2d day of April, next, for the election of five Directors in place of class No. [illegible], whose term of service will then expire. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 2 o'clock P. M., of that day. The transfer books will be closed on and from the 12th inst., until the 3d day of April next. L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

$10,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—On property in Cincinnati worth $50,000, at 10 per cent. per annum interest, which is allowed by the laws of Ohio. The property consists of a block of stores on Columbia-st., one of the best business streets in the City. Interest payable in New-York, and first-class Bondsman. Title perfect. Apply to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 46 Wall-st.

$60,000 TO LOAN AT SEVEN PER CENT. on bond and mortgage on improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn, from $1,000 to $12,000. Also, $20,000 to invest in the purchase of mortgages. Apply to J. H. COOK, Jr., No. 4 New-st., near Wall.

$15,000—$10,000—5,000 WANTED—On good Brooklyn property. Bondsman unexceptionable in every respect. Address J. McCRAKEN, Basement, No. 74 Wall-st. First-rate lots for sale for mortgages, good stocks, &c.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on improved real estate in this City, at 7 per cent. Apply to D. TIFFANY, No. 12 Vesey-st., up stairs.

MONEY LIBERALLY ADVANCED BY PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, Auctioneers, No. 51 Liberty-st., One door from Nassau.

On stocks, vessels, real estate, furniture, pictures, merchandise, &c., &c., left with us for sale.

JOHN B. MURRAY—No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America, makes cash advances upon flour, grain, provisions, and other merchandise, in store or transit. Also upon vessels at sea and in port, and upon stocks, bonds, notes, and other securities.

RAILWAY ACCEPTANCES and other Business Paper purchased by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

INSURANCE.

ASSOCIATED FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Company, under this title, has been organized in this City, composed of many of the present and old firemen. Its capital is $150,000; shares, $15. The present Directors and corporators are:

Henry Wells,	T. B. Hamilton,	Wm. T. Jennings,
Francis H. Ruggles,	Wm. H. Arthur,	Jacob Chotwell,
Russell Smith,	Joseph E. Taylor,	Elias Dusenbury,
F. S. Littlejohn,	James W. Barker,	A. M. C. Smith,
Benj'n Brundreth,	Joseph B. Taylor,	W. W. Woodworth.

The Corporators desire to distribute the stock as much as possible among Firemen, and have made the shares at $15, so that persons of limited means may be enabled to take an interest in the Company. The Company will commence business about the middle of April next, at No. [illegible] Wall-st. (late Express office.) Some of the officers have been engaged in Insurance business for several years, and their experience, it is confidently believed, will be of much service in conducting the affairs of the Company. Parties desirous of taking stock will find books of subscription in the hands of all of the Directors and officers. The Directors have elected HENRY WELLS, President.

T. B. HAMILTON, Vice-President.

EDWARD C. TAYLOR, Secretary.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 50 Barclay-st., cor. College-place.

AT AN ELECTION held on Monday, the 2d instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Benj. D. Brush,	B. G. Clarke,	C. H. Lilienthal,
Wm. B. Renwick,	James English,	E. H. Howell,
Montagnie Ward,	Henry S. Dunham,	J. R. Burkhalter,
A. F. Le Grove,	George W. Welsh,	Francis Hopkins,
James Olcott,	Jas. M. Hoagland,	G. W. Bracket,
Edward Ellsworth,	James E. Place,	James P. Ingalls,
Orison Blunt,	Benj. W. Rooney,	P. H. Vander[illegible],
Joseph W. Meeks,	C. Sanger,	J. Gordon,
Samuel B. White,	Wm. T. Lord,	Robert L. Brown,
Albert A. Martin,	Jas. A. Patterson,	Nathan T. Hight,
Chas. Denison, Jr.,	C. V. Clickener,	Jno. D'Homergue,
John Armstrong,	Aaron Clark,	Daniel C. Hyde,
James E. Brush,	W. W. Campbell,	P. L. Rogers.
	Robert B. Collins.	

INSPECTORS.

Andrew Hall, David M. Earle, Samuel J. Berry.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, BENJAMIN D. BRUSH, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, April 5, 1855. At an election held at the office of this Company, No. 4 Wall-st., on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Wm. G. Lambert,	George Pearce,	Lyman Cooke,
George C. Collins,	Ward A. Work,	Levi P. Morton,
Danford N. Barney,	James Low,	Curtis Noble,
Lucius Hopkins,	J. H. Frothingham,	Jno. R. Huntington,
Thos. Messenger,	Chas. A. Bulkley,	Stephen Paul,
Wm. H. Mellen,	Richard Bigelow,	Chas. P. Baldwin,
Chas. J. Martin,	George D. Morgan,	R. Gilbert Ely,
Charles J. Hatch,	Theo. McNamee,	Amos T. Dwight,
Wm. T. Hooker,	Cephas H. Norton,	Henry A. Hurlbut,
B. Watson Bull,	Oliver E. Wood,	Jesse Hoyt,
L. Atterbury, Jr.,	Amos R. Eno,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Lucien D. Coman,	Alfred S. Barnes,	J. W. Willimson, 2d,
Homer Morgan,	George Bliss,	John R. Ford,
Levi P. Stone,	Roe Lockwood,	Geo. T. Stedman,
James Humphrey,	John G. Nelson,	Sidney Mason.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, CHARLES J. MARTIN, Esq., was unanimously elected President. A. F. WILLMARTH, Secretary.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to take risks to and from any part of the United States, inland and coastwise and to and from any other part of the world, on all descriptions of property comprising vessels and bottomry.

TRUSTEES.

A. C. Richards,	Wm. M. Bliss,	F. W. [illegible],
Sheppard Gandy,	W. H. Mellen,	John B. Arden,
C. E. Milbank,	Wm. A. Murdock,	J. E. Hyatt,
Edwin Thorne,	Robert Bunnell,	Daniel Lambert,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	Jno. A. Hadden,	John Hall,
Wm. H. Richards,	A. S. Barnes,	Richard Patrick,
J. B. Merrick,	Alfred Edwards,	Arthur Leary,
G. D. H. Gillespie,	J. E. Hanford,	Wm. Leconey,
William Kent,	Byron Sherman,	Thos. Eakin,
C. Hadden,	John J. Haines,	Thos. McFarlan.
L. P. Morton,	Barthol'w Brown,	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.

WM. LECONEY, Vice President.

BENJ. A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John B. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Chas. T. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	N. F. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbush,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel P. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John G. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall st. 4th Month, 24th, 1854. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	F. C. Chardavoyne,	Hall Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Robert Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Bewley,	Wm. H. Macy,

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

WEBSTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Office No. 337 Broadway.—Cash Capital $150,000. Will insure buildings, merchandise, and personal property generally against damage by fire, on as favorable terms as any other Company.

DIRECTORS.

D. D. Winant,	E. J. Bell,	James H. Prince,
John Banchor,	Harvey Burdell,	L. D. Hart,
Jas. C. Forrester,	Dennis Harris,	J. A. Prince,
J. C. Howard,	W. K. Winant,	Thomas Gilbert,
R. G. Holmes,	C. S. Westcott,	Abram C. Bell.
A. Blaisdell,	Chas. L. Cornish,	

D. D. WINANT, President.

A. BLAISDELL, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES

No. 28 William-st. and No. 195 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL $250,000.

Office, No. 52 Wall-st., Opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

JOHN BARRY, Surveyor.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.

HENRY AITKEN & CO.,

Agents of the

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,

No. 165 Washington st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 22 Water-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—Warranted for machinery and burning; is pure, and never gums machinery, or crusts the wick in burning. Having been used in place of sperm on steamships and machinery generally, for the past eight years, it is no experiment. Barrels, 38 to 40 gallons each. The only Agent in this City is JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 81 John-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON NO. 1 EXTRA, NOS. 1, 2, 3.—The No. 1 extra will mix more scrap and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig, while the price is about the same. For sale by the Company's agent,

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 81 John-st.

AUCTION SALES.

John E. Oakley, Auctioneer.

B[illegible] —On WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, peremptory sale of 112 lots in the [illegible] Ward, Brooklyn, as follows:

[illegible] lots on Fulton-av., corner of Hurley-av.

[illegible] lots on McDonough-st., adjoining the above.

[illegible] between Hancock and Halsey-sts.

[illegible] lots on Fulton-av., between Tutus and Lewis-avs.

[illegible] lots corner of Schenectady-av. and Moore-st., at the junction of Fulton-av.

This is some of the most desirable property (that has heretofore been offered at auction) in the city of Brooklyn, being [illegible] and most of the streets and avenues adjoining [illegible] location delightful; within one block of Fulton-av. Railroad cars. These lots will be offered at auction in parcels of 2, 4 and 5 lots each. This will be an opportunity to purchase a beautiful section of ground for improvement, or for a safe and profitable investment, that [illegible] worthy the attention of those seeking a choice building site, or a good opportunity to invest their funds.

A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent.

ALSO:

Those very desirable building lots on Fulton-st., directly opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., being each 25 feet front on Fulton-st., each having 100 feet front on Adams-st. These lots are more desirable for improvement or investment than any on Fulton-st., being directly opposite the City Hall.

Also, the three-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone-front house No. [illegible] Fulton-st., built in the most substantial manner, and finished with modern improvements, gas, &c., within four minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of WM. V. LECOUNT, Executor of JOHN R. LECOUNT, deceased, to close the estate, forty-seven valuable lots and gores, situated on 1st and 2d avs. and 86th-st., comprising the most desirable lots in this part of the island, and very valuable for private residences and business purposes. The 2d-av. railroad runs through this property; the 3d-av. is also contiguous, both running to 86th-st. The improvements in the vicinity of this property are very great, being in the centre of Yorkville, (XIIth Ward,) and from its very convenient location, are rapidly increasing, and of a first-rate character. No property offers greater inducements for the investment of capital in purchase or improvements. Among these lots are five very valuable corners—the four corners of 2d-av. and 86th-st., and the southeast corner of 1st-av. and 86th-st. 86th-st. is opened to the East River. The sale will be peremptory to the highest bidder, as it is made to close the estate. Terms of sale: 10 per cent. and Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale; 20 per cent. on the 10th day of May, 1855, when warrantee deeds will be delivered; the balance, 60 per cent., can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at 7 per cent. The title to this property is perfect, and will be conveyed free from all incumbrances.

Lithographic maps and full particulars can be obtained of E. PALMER, No. 9 Merchants' Exchange, or of A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

WM. V. LECOUNT, Executor.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT NEAR SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 7, 1855, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following very desirable property, viz.:

The desirable country seat of Wm. E. Roberts, situated in the County of Westchester, [illegible] miles from the Scarsdale Depot, on the Harlem Railroad, and [illegible] miles from the New-Haven Railroad Depot at New-Rochelle. The place contains about [illegible] acres of choice land, suitably divided into meadow, tillable and wood land. The buildings consist of a fine large house, filled in with brick, high ceilings, marble mantels, carved and ornamented walls, piazza front and rear, &c.; a good sized barn and shed attached thereto; a good carriage-house, ice-house, and other necessary outbuildings, all built in modern style, having been built only two years since for the owner's use, by day's work. The house is situated in a beautiful lawn of ten acres, laid out in carriage paths, containing all varieties of the best grafted fruit trees, over 500 evergreen trees bordering the carriage-paths. In the rear is a beautiful garden containing one acre, laid out in walks, circles, &c. There is a fine stream of water running through the place a short distance from the house, upon which is a fine fish and ice-pond containing trout and other fresh water fish. The situation of this place is high and commanding, and is allowed to be the healthiest portion of Westchester County. For further particulars, apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., household furniture, removed for convenience of sale—consisting of suites rich rosewood and mahogany furniture, covered in brocatelle and hair-cloth, [illegible] chairs, bookcases, whatnots, feather-beds, arm chairs, mirrors, curtains, books, pictures, iron bedsteads, crockery, pier and centre-tables, office desks, carpets of every kind, oil cloths, carved oak [illegible], sofas and other goods. A full description in the catalogues.

At 12 o'clock, in front of the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., one splendid dapple-grey messenger horse, 15½ hands high, 7 years old this spring; is very fast and perfectly kind, and a gentle driver for a lady or gentleman; a good saddle horse and is perfectly gentle to street noises, and is in every respect a valuable family horse. Warranted sound and kind.

One beautiful Indian Canadian pony, 14 hands high, 6 years old, and perfectly kind and safe in any harness; is a superior saddle pony, and is [illegible] a [illegible] young lady. The owner is informed and believes, [illegible]

Also, one [illegible] buggy [illegible] little soiled. Can be seen at CONCKLIN'S stable, [illegible] 29th-st. and 6th-av., and in front of our store by 11 o'clock on the morning of sale.

Also, one [illegible] buggy wagon, nearly new, and in perfect order.

Comptroller's Office,
City of St. Louis, March [illegible], 1855.

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF THE THIRD SUBDIVISION OF THE CITY COMMONS, ST. LOUIS. [illegible] BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION.—By order of the Mayor and Council of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on WEDNESDAY, May 2, 1855, will sell at public auction the entire number of lots in the City Commons, belonging to the city [illegible]. This property comprises the subdivision of City Commons Blocks Nos. [illegible]. These blocks have been subdivided into smaller lots of twenty-five feet front each, by a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet, each lot fronting on a broad and beautiful avenue.

The ground is most beautifully situated immediately west of the present city limits on a high and commanding point, affording a magnificent view of the entire City of St. Louis, the Mississippi River to the east, and the beautiful undulating prairie to the west. Broad and splendid avenues have been laid off and opened within the past year through the ground, and many of the streets are already macadamized. Large tracts have been reserved and retained by the city for Parks, which are beautifully located, some of which are already in a high state of improvement.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fifth cash; the balance in equal payments in one, two, three, four and five years, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, secured by deed of trust on the property.

H. OVERSTOLZ, Comptroller.

For further particulars apply to
KENT & OBEAR, Auctioneers,
Office No. 11 Chesnut-st., St. Louis.

D. S. Houghs, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND DURABLE MAHOGANY FURNITURE—Pier Glasses, Oil Paintings, Rosewood Piano-fortes, Silver-ware, &c.—TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of No. [illegible] Warren-st., being in parlors, rich and elegant rosewood suites, rosewood and mahogany centre tables, lace and brocatelle window drapery, English tapestry Brussels carpets, rugs and mats, rosewood étagère, mahogany do., rosewood and mahogany chairs, corner cupboards, two large square French pier glasses, a very fine selection of mantel ornaments and decorations, original landscapes, [illegible] pieces, &c., a very fine rosewood [illegible] octave piano-forte, made by Travis (warranted); walnut and mahogany easy chairs, sofas, [illegible] chairs, mahogany extension tables, rosewood and mahogany side, fancy and work tables; also, ingrain and Brussels stair carpeting, oil cloths, &c. In chambers, a large quantity of single, double and three-quarter bedsteads of maple, walnut, rosewood and mahogany; also, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bureaus; washstands, towel and [illegible], enameled chamber furniture in suites; the curled hair South American mattresses, palliasses, counterpanes, blankets, sheets, pillow-cases, toilet sets, &c.; carpets, stoves, cooking ranges, dining and ironing tables; also, a variety of cooking utensils, crockery, cut-glass and other ware, ivory table cutlery, tea and coffee service, table linen. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

J. L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE of the GREAT REPUBLIC DINING SALOON, No. 112 Fulton-st. and No. 46 Ann-st., at auction.—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell, on SATURDAY, April 7, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the well known and popular restaurant, the Great Republic, with all its internal arrangements, furniture, fixtures, [illegible], stock, lease, &c., &c. The Great Republic was fitted up at a cost of over twelve thousand dollars ($12,000) and is now in complete order, and doing a good business. Being the most commodious and best located saloon in the United States, it possesses business advantages seldom to be met with. The saloon, furniture, tables, chairs, counters, bar and fixtures, mirrors, paintings, cutlery, crockery, plated and glass ware, &c., &c., with the kitchen furniture, ranges, ovens, steam boiler and pipe-heaters, laundry and steam drying-room, &c., &c., will be sold in one lot. By order of the assignee.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FOURTH-AVENUE, TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH STREET LOTS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 10, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Clinton Strong, referee, the valuable lots of land on the easterly side of 4th-av., embracing the entire front from 23d to 24th-sts., being 197 feet 6 inches on the avenue, 75 feet on the northerly side of 23d-st., and 100 feet on the southerly side of 24th-st.

Also—A desirable lot on the north side of 31st-st., 25 feet east of 3d-av.—25 feet front and rear and 98 feet 9 inches deep; 60 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON TWENTY-FIRST-STREET AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 10, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

TWENTY-FIRST STREET—The handsome three-story brown stone house and lot, with court-yard in front, No. [illegible] West 21st-st., on the south side, [illegible] feet east of 6th-av. The house is about 25 feet 6 inches by 45 feet, with a one-story extension of about 12 feet; is well built and has all the modern improvements—gas, hot and cold water, baths, dumb-waiter, &c. Lot 25x98 by 106 feet.

The sale will be positive to the highest bidder. $[illegible] can remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps and order to see the house, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

Daniel T. Macfarlan, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON TENTH-STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH-AVENUES.—MACFARLAN & MERRITT will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 12, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the three-story basement brick house and lot known as No. 105 10th-st. The house is 25 feet wide by about 50 feet deep, with extension of 10 feet, well finished with modern improvements; the lot is 25 feet front and rear by 94 feet 7 inches in depth. Terms will be made known on day of sale. For further information apply to MACFARLAN & MERRITT, Auctioneers, No. 49 3d-av.

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

FRUIT TREES, &c.—E. T. TURNER will sell on FRIDAY, April 6, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 14 Nassau-st., a large and very fine assortment of fruit trees, consisting of apple, pear, plum, cherry, quince, currant, raspberry, silver fir, arbor vitæ, Weymouth pine, &c. Also, ornamental trees, shrubbery, roses, box for edging. The above are all in good order, and taken up expressly for this sale from one of the best Nurseries in Flushing, L. I.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, April 6, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery over store, No. 19 Nassau-st.—Old pictures, just received from Florence and Antwerp, never before exhibited in this country, consisting of 85 fine old paintings, from a private gallery in Florence, the property of an eminent connoisseur, the majority of which are on stretchers, and embrace the schools of Salvator Rosa, Rubens, Zucchorelli, C. Maratti, Claude, Van Loo, E. di Tivoli, Castiglione, Canaletti, Correggio, [illegible], Albano, Jordaens, and others of equal celebrity. Also, an invoice of about 25 old pictures, just received from Antwerp, of great merit, some of which are framed and the balance in sheet. Also, several fine modern pictures by American and English artists, richly framed and suitable for the drawing room.

Also, about 40 fine French pictures, in oval medallion frames, on convex copper and silk attached to glass, by the celebrated modern artists, La Jole, Chambenot, Fouelle, Midi, Van Scholder and others.

This sale, combining some fine pictures of intrinsic merit, the attention of connoisseurs and the public is especially solicited. They will be ready for exhibition at our galleries as above, two days before the sale, which will be positively without reserve.

Immediately after the Paintings,

Fine Illustrated Standard Books—forming a small but choice and valuable collection—the private library of a gentleman removing from the City—among which will be found the Works of the English Poets, Milman's works, Dickens' works, British Poets, from Chaucer to Wordsworth, complete; Poets and Poetry of America, Irving's works, Longfellow's, Coleridge's, and other standard books, and a variety of other elegantly illustrated and illuminated books, all of which will positively be sold without reserve. They can be examined as above the day before the sale.

William Irving, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 1 Varick-place, Sullivan-st., between Houston and Bleecker-sts. Brussels carpet, superb French plate pier glass, elegant suite carved rosewood parlor furniture, colored in orange colored brocatelle, elegant suite carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in crimson brocatelle, superb rosewood piano-forte, carved rosewood étagère, Parian and bronze étagère ornaments, bronze and marble clocks, china vases and ornaments, window curtains, French plate pier glasses, fine oil paintings, engravings in rich gilt frames, elegant rosewood marble top, pier and centre tables, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, toilet sets, mahogany wardrobes, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, bedding, &c.; English oilcloth, Brussels and ingrain carpets, window curtains and shades, hat stands, Brussels stair carpet, mahogany dining tables, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, work tables, arm chairs, cane-seat black walnut chairs, china dinner and tea sets, cutlery, glassware, sideboards, crockery, &c., together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, stoves, &c., with which the sale will commence.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—TO-MORROW (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 73 8th-av., a few doors from 14th-st., embracing the entire handsome furniture. The furniture is in fine order and invites the attention of housekeepers and the trade; among which are marble-top centre and pier tables, rich curtains, shades and fixtures, suite rosewood parlor furniture, in crimson and maroon brocatelle, French pier and mantel mirrors, with slabs and brackets; rosewood and mahogany tête-à-têtes, with arm-chairs to match, elegantly carved mirror front étagères, tapestry, ingrain room and stair carpets, extension dining and tea tables, English oilcloth, ormolu and bronze clocks, rich vases, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, enclosed washstands, china porcelain toilet sets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, elegant hair mattresses, none feather beds, sofas, sofa bedsteads, lounges, spring-seat chairs, rockers, oval and other looking glasses, china, crockery, glassware, ivory cutlery, &c., with a number of valuable paintings, richly framed, &c., comprising everything to be found in a handsomely furnished house. Catalogues at house. Stages and cars pass the door.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF 27 VALUABLE LOTS—On 8th-av., 105th and 106th-sts.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 27 valuable lots, as follows: 5 situated on the west side of 8th-av., between 105th and 106th sts.; 11 on the north side of 105th-st., commencing 100 feet west from 8th-av.; also 11 on the south side of 106th-st., commencing the same distance west of 8th-av.—all in the vicinity of the new Central Park, where extensive improvements are in contemplation. This sale offers unusual inducements for investment of capital, and is worthy the attention of parties that are desirous of obtaining a handsome profit on their purchase. Title perfect. A large amount of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for one year or longer, if desired, at 7 per cent. interest. For further particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

J. L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 14 Maiden-lane, a general assortment of household furniture, rosewood suites, covered in brocatelle, marble-top tables, oval gilt frame mirrors, étagères, bookcases, wardrobes, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, worktables, mattresses, silver-plated castors, China tea sets, do. vases, mantel ornaments, Wilton and tapestry carpet, one rosewood piano-forte, made by Van Winkle, been used very little.

Also a lot of fine enameled iron furniture, bedsteads, single and double, toilet stands, cribs with mattresses, tables, towel racks, &c.

Also an invoice of Japanese inlaid work cabinets, tables, tea caddies, work-boxes, cigar holders, Chinese curiosities. The whole to be sold peremptorily.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

BY STOVER & COOK—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, Broadway and Duane-st., elegant and plain furniture, piano fortes, French plate pier and mantel glasses, china and silver-plated ware, fine table cutlery, carpets, oil-cloths, oil paintings, clocks, &c.; also, second-hand furniture, fancy articles, &c. Every facility rendered purchasers for boxing and shipping. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

Sales of residences attended, and the best of references given.

THURSDAY, April 12, sale of the furniture of a genteel boarding-house in College-place.

F. S. Franklin, Auctioneer.

GENERAL SALE.—FRANKLIN & NICHOLS will sell on SATURDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., a heavy consignment of new and second-hand furniture, to close accounts, comprising parlor, library, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and rosewood parlor and chamber furniture, mattresses, palliasses, &c. At 11½ o'clock, an invoice of superior clothing, consisting of broadcloth frock coats, and other garments adapted to the season. At 12 o'clock, in front of the store, one express wagon, in good order. Sale peremptory for cash.

T. Colton, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, GAS FIXTURES, &c.—T. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Friday, April 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., the entire furniture of the house. It will comprise in part of mahogany parlor furniture, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, sofas, tête-à-têtes, marble-top centre and card tables, mirrors, oil paintings, dining and extension tables, beds and mattresses, mahogany and curl maple chairs, refrigerators, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, all the gas fixtures throughout the house, chandeliers, &c.

Daniel T. Macfarlan, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY on Centre and Anthony-sts.—MACFARLAN & MERRITT will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the unexpired leases of two lots with buildings thereon, known as No. 77 Centre-st., corner of Anthony-st.; and No. 121 Anthony-st. For further particulars apply at the office of MACFARLAN & MERRITT, Auctioneers, No. 49 3d-av.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, April 7, at 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 158 Clinton, between Baltic and Harrison-sts., South Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, chamber, and kitchen furniture, in good order. Immediately after the above, at 11 o'clock P. M., at 52 West Warren near Clinton-st., South Brooklyn, handsome parlor, chamber, and kitchen furniture, as good as new; also, an elegant rosewood piano, and the gas fixtures. Catalogues at the salesroom.

R. C. Kemp, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—TO-MORROW (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 42 Nassau-st., two doors from Fulton. R. C. KEMP will sell at auction, as above, a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, piano-fortes, carpets, mirrors, oil paintings, &c., which is well worthy of the notice of housekeepers.

Catalogues on the morning of sale.

J. L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

STANDARD ROSES, CAMELLIAS AND HOT-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 14 Maiden-lane, a variety of standard, half standard and running roses, from the nursery of D. Boll, Florist, 21st-st. Also, a fine lot of camellias and hot-house plants, from Charles Moore, Florist, 20th-st., near 3d-av.

J. P. Duncan, Auctioneer.

BY DUNCAN & ELLSWORTH.—On MONDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of a Hardware Store, No. 65 Avenue D. The stock is all new, and of the best quality, consisting of ship-carpenters' and mechanics' edge tools, Farr's celebrated planes, axes, saws, locks, table and pocket cutlery, &c., &c., put up to suit the trade.

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

J. L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 14 Maiden-lane, Shanghai fowls of various kinds, Chittagongs, Cochin China bantams, &c.

TRUSTEE'S SALE AT AUCTION.—By order of the Court of Probate, will be sold at public auction, without reserve, for cash, on THURSDAY, April 19, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the real estate and personal property belonging to the estate of the HARTFORD COUNTY QUARRY COMPANY, in the town of East Windsor, County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, viz.: about forty acres of land with a very valuable free stone quarry thereon, the quality of which is [illegible] equals, if not surpasses, any stone in this country for beauty and durability; five dwelling houses, one barn, blacksmith shop, engine-house, containing one 20-horse power engine, new. The above real estate is unincumbered and title indisputable. Also, a large assortment of quarry tools, consisting of plats, crowbars, sledges, drills, wedges, chains, blacksmith's tools, iron and wood, 28 hand-carts, harnesses, three platform scows, dirt carts, railroad ties and iron for completing railroad to the Connecticut River near by, one centrifugal pump, with fixtures, steam crane and other hand cranes, one lighter, and all the stone quarried on and about the premises, &c., &c. Sale to take place on the premises. Also, at the same time and place, all the right, title and interest of said Company (being an equity of redemption) in the Laurens Strongton property. BIRDSEY C. LAKE, Trustee.

EAST WINDSOR, March 21, 1855.

AUCTION NOTICE.—DUNCAN & ELLSWORTH, Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 14 Pine-st. Office No. 5 Commonwealth Buildings.—D. & E. will give their personal attention to sales of Furniture at the residences of those breaking up house-keeping. Also, Fancy Goods, Liquors, Hardware, recovered cargoes of all descriptions, and make cash advances if required.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—The cellars connected with Washington Market, and three stores belonging to the Corporation, corner Ames-st. and Greenwich-av., will be leased on bids at public auction, on MONDAY, April 16, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, for the term of one year from the first day of May next.

Lists of the property to be leased, containing, also, the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

FINANCE DEP'T, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, March 16, 1855.

PECARE, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 51 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau-st., will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Cargoes, Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to out-door sales generally.

Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c., left on sale with us.

Loans negotiated.

AUCTION SALES.

M. A. Cassidy, Auctioneer.
No. 87 Dey-st., corner Greenwich.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CODFISH, HERRING, SALMON, TEAS.—THIS DAY, [illegible] o'clock, at No. 87 Dey-st., corner Greenwich—Rice, buckwheat flour, teas, sugars, coffees, shelled almonds, prunes, pickles, brandy, rum, gin, whisky, hardware, tea-canisters, saws, chisels, shovels, knives and forks, &c.

NOTICE.—Will be sold at public auction at the New-York Bazaar, No. 22 Crosby-st., on MONDAY, the 9th day of April, to pay storage, one double seated wagon, stored by Dr. Joseph Major; also, one single sleigh, stored by John T. Auchincloss, at the New-York Hippodrome in 1853.

JAMES CODDINGTON, Nos. 65 and 67 Watt-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, and People's Line of Steamboats, from the foot of Cortlandt-st., from NEW-YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad Train from New-York at 4:45 P. M. Leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 1:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 12:35 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:25 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 9 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to Moses North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroads to Lewiston, and steamboats line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—7:30 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. Second—1:30 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Fort Wayne. Third—2:30 P. M. Mail Train from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. Fourth—3 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—4:35 P. M., Night Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured in the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 29, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after THURSDAY, March 29, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will connect with Express Train for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express Train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5.30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st., daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train, 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:45 P. M. Accommodation Train, 5 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 7:15 A. M., 3 P. M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. For Tarrytown, at 5 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st. for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOURTEENTH-ST. STATION.—[illegible] the corner of 14th-st. and 10th-av. will be discontinued on and after the 1st day of March next. By order of the Direction.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 [illegible] P. M.

RETURNING—Leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6 and 9:50 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Somerville (Way) at 6 A. M.

NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 7:15 and 9:15 A. M., 1, 3:15 and 6 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans the same day. Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 7 A. M., arrive at Troy 11 M., take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad, reach Rutland at 3 P. M., Burlington, 5:30; St. Albans, 7:40, lodge and proceed next morning at 6 A. M. Montreal and Ogdensburg. Leave at 5 A. M. and 12 M.; and Rutland 5:30; lodge, leave at 6 A. M. arrive at Burlington 8:30 leave at 10:45 A. M. for Rouse's Point, Montreal and Ogdensburg.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Sup't, T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare, $3 in 1st, and $2 in 2d and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 1st; in 10 A. M. $[illegible]; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

1855.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—NYACK AND HAVERSTRAW STEAMBOAT LINE.—Touching at Rockland Lake and Piermont in connection with the New-York and Erie Railroad. The steamer ISAAC P. SMITH, Capt. R. T. BLAUVELT, will on and after THURSDAY, March 15, 1855, leave Chambers-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Returning, leave Haverstraw EVERY MORNING at 6:30; Rockland Lake, 6:45; Nyack, 7:15; Piermont, 7:40.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1, North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.: fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

FURNITURE.

WHEEL CHAIRS—For those who have lost the use of their lower limbs, for exercise and locomotion, manufactured by M. W. KING & SON, No. 466 Broadway, four doors above Grand-st.

RECLINING CHAIRS—For comfort and repose, for parlor, library or chamber. Warerooms No. 466 Broadway. M. W. KING & SON.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, black-boards, slates, &c., &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON. N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

CHAIRS FOR INVALIDS—Of every description, manufactured and for sale by M. W. KING & SON, No. 466 Broadway.

SPLENDID SUITES ENAMELED FURNITURE—At factory prices, wholesale and retail. WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

CHAMBER CHAIRS.—Of various patterns; also, bed chairs, constantly on hand, at No. 466 Broadway. M. W. KING & SON.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A matched team of stylish-looking coach horses, (black or bay preferred,) of about 16 hands high, to be warranted sound and gentle in single or double harness. Address Box No. 2,011 lower Post-Office, with price, description, where to be seen, &c.

SECOND-HAND STONE SWING CART WANTED.—Must be in good order and able to carry two tons. Address BALDWIN & PATTERSON, Newark, New-Jersey.

ONE HORSE, CART AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—Also, one cart, harness and good will of work. Also one solid cart. Inquire of A. GALLOWAY, corner North Moore and Washington-sts., or No. 121 West 17th-st.

MULES WANTED.—100 large-size, well-broken mules, from 4 to 8 years old. Apply to the BROOKLYN CITY R. R. CO., No. 12 Fulton-st.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

COAL.

COAL.—I am selling the best Red Ash at $5 75 per ton from my yards corner King and Greenwich-sts., 18th-st., 9th av. and No. 116 Duane-st., for cash only.

PETER CLINTON.

LEWIS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 BURLING-SLIP.—Offers for sale the following Metals: 500 slabs Government Banca Tin. 500 slabs Straits Tin, assorted brands. 500 slabs English Tin, in small blocks. 1,000 lbs. Refined Tin, in bars. 500 pigs German and Spanish Lead. [illegible] casks best quality Regulus of Antimony. 1,000 lbs. Anti-friction or Babbitt Metal. 500 lbs. best quality Metallic Bismuth. [illegible] tons prime quality Silesian Spelter.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now, in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day; in April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day of it.

No change of diet ever necessary; eat the best you can get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH & NORTHROP, No. 220 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERRELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable druggists.

R. R. R.—IMPORTANT MEDICAL DISCOVERIES.—DISEASES CURED, PAINS STOPPED, THE SICK AND BEDRIDDEN RESTORED TO HEALTH, STRENGTH AND VIGOR, by Remedies possessing newly discovered Medical Properties, founded on an entire New and Original Theory.—THE FIRST of these three great remedies and the only remedy ever given to the bed-ridden, and pain-stricken and enfeebled invalid, that will free the suffering victim of the most torturing pains, either rheumatic, neuralgic, nervous, or miasmatic, in a few seconds, is

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

which has been used by hundreds of thousands throughout the United States, giving instant ease to all troubled with pain or sickness.

One application externally, or a few drops taken internally, will instantly free the sufferer from the most violent and terrible pains, and restore the weak, feeble and prostrated frame to strength and vigor.

No person has ever used RADWAY'S READY RELIEF without deriving some special benefit in less than fifteen minutes after its use.

Let those who are now suffering any severe pains give it a trial, for in fifteen minutes they will enjoy ease and comfort.

It will cure and prevent the system against sudden attacks of all Infectious, Malarious, Contagious and Epidemic Diseases.

IT HAS CURED

RHEUMATISM	IN FOUR HOURS.
NEURALGIA	IN ONE HOUR.
CROUP	IN TEN MINUTES.
DIARRHŒA	IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.
TOOTHACHE	IN ONE SECOND.
SPASM	IN FIVE MINUTES.
SICK HEADACHE	IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.
CHILL FEVER	IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.
CHILBLAINS	IN FIVE MINUTES.
SORE THROAT	IN FOUR MINUTES.
INFLUENZA	IN ONE HOUR.

Spinal complaints, Stiff Joints, Cuts, Bruises, Wounds, Frost-Bites, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Tic Doloureux, and all other complaints where there are severe pains, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will instantly stop the pain, and quickly cure the disease.

In all cases of accidents, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is prompt in affording relief.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF vs. The best Physicians in Fredonia, Licking County, Ohio.

FREDONIA, Licking County, Ohio.

For five years I laid upon my back, unable to rise; I was attended by our best physicians, but [illegible] even a ray of hope of my recovery was left me. One single application of your Ready Relief enabled me to rise. I am now a well man. L. M. PEASE, P. M.

The public, if desirous of learning more of the R. R. R. Remedies are referred to RADWAY'S FAMILY FRIEND, an interesting monthly paper which will be sent free of charge or postage, to any part of the United States by applying, either in person or by letter, to us at our office. The public are invited to call and receive the R. R. R. publications gratis. RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st., N. Y.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every daughter, wife and mother [illegible] to understand, or also to wife and to mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and the best mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every female can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint, and can be saved much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother, has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, among which her health will find such instruction and advice, and also explain many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which the delicacy forbids seeking medical advice? How many suffer from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, (weakness, debility, &c.)? How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement? How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some, whose lives are hazarded during such times, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile, Ala.; T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, Dr. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Bleecker-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 846, New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.

REMOVAL OF DOCTOR SHUBERGER'S LINNÆAN LABORATORY, from No. 60 Walker-st. to No. 450 Broadway. His "New Discovery," said second to none, is not an infant, but sure to penetrate the system, dissolve and expel mercury and contagion settled in the bones, etc., without disturbing any other [illegible]. His "never-failing" to cure diseases, constituted upon [illegible], are all matters well worth a sober consideration. See opinions of the press. See cards and circulars. See No. 450 Broadway.

BUTLER'S MIXTURE OF CUBEBS AND COPAIBA.—A public newspaper is not the place to descant on the merits of these medicines. Any one interested can obtain for $1 the very best preparation that can be compounded. This mixture is acknowledged to be superior to anything for this "one purpose" before the public. It can be sent by Express, securing certainty, safety and secrecy. No. 257 8th-av., corner Hudson and Hammond, and No. 115 Franklin-st.

DR. JOHN WILLIAMS, Veterinary Surgeon, respectfully informs his numerous friends and the public that he continues practicing successfully on the different diseases incidental to that noble animal, the horse, at his new fire-proof establishment, with 22 box-stalls for sick horses, at the sign of the Golden Horse, No. 131 Chrystie-st., between Broome and Delancey sts. Dr. WILLIAMS' experience for examining horses for soundness favors neither party.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty, in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. WARD—Makes the only sure cure—His UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND cures when nothing else will—cures when all other things fail. Those who have suffered from pretenders warranted a cure. Office No. 58 Canal-st., one door from Broadway. Established many years. Cures warranted. Consultations gratis. The remedy $1, with a book. Attendance till 10 o'clock P. M.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—362 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 121 and 169 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 519 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

DUVAL'S LADIES' FRENCH MOXA.—A medicated instrument, protected by letters patent and sanctioned by the Société de Médecine, Paris, as being the only safe and efficacious remedy for the removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Price $5. Direct to Dr. PERRY, agent, No. 116 West Broadway.

DR. POWERS' Ladies' Rivers, Tonic, and Periodic Pills known to be the only certain cure for weakness, irregularities, and obstructions. $1 per box. Post-paid letters will receive immediate attention. Sold at Dr. WARD'S, No. 58 Canal-st.

IF YOU HAVE A COUGH—Try Widow MALONE'S Cough Candy. The best cough candy ever made. Wholesale, No. 287 Pearl-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do. $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, Feb. 7 1855	Saturday, Jan. 27 1855
Wednesday, Feb. 21 1855	Saturday, Feb. 10 1855
Wednesday, Mar. 7 1855	Saturday, Feb. 24 1855

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port-bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, April 11.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ...... Wednesday, April 18.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ...... Wednesday, May 2.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, May 16.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamship of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new.	Emerald Isle, new.	Edward Stanley.
Albion, new.	Cambria, new.	Shamrock, new.
Driver, new.	Dreadnought, new.	Queen of Clippers, new.
Constellation, new.	Ocean Monarch, new.	City of Brooklyn, new.
Wm. Tapscott.	Benjamin Adams.	Empire.
Arctic.	Antarctic.	Empire State.
Progress.	Andrew Foster.	Charles Buck.
St. Louis.	Galena.	Forest King.
Chesterfield.	Philanthropist.	Richard Morse.
Roscius.	Houghton.	Glance.
Kossuth.	Cambridge.	Centurion.
Helios.	Consul.	Constellation.
Compromise.	New-Hampshire.	R. Z.
Underwriter.	West Point.	Adriatic.
A. Z.	Racer.	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new.	Southampton.	Northumberland.
Ocean Queen.	Hendrick Hudson.	Palestine, new.
Devonshire.	Margaret Evans.	American Eagle.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY FOR BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France on SATURDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen.

In first cabin, main saloon	$130
In first cabin, lower saloon	110
In second cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

For passage or freight, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail May 19.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCTION OF FARES TO SUIT THE TIMES—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, via Nicaragua.—The Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, proprietors. Through in advance of the Mail 700 miles shorter than any other route. Avoiding the deadly Panama Fever and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay.

The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burden,) Capt. TURNER, will leave from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Punta Arenas on THURSDAY, April 12, 1855, connecting with the favorite steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. Several new and swift iron steamboats have lately been put on the river and lake, which shortens the time on the transit from ocean to ocean. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations.

For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to

CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green.

Letter-bag made up at the office.

N. B.—Commencing on the 20th of May, the days of leaving New-York will be changed to the 5th and 20th of each month.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, STOPPING AT HAVANA.—Carrying the United States Mail.—The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will commence receiving freight on Tuesday, April 3, and sail for the above port on MONDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, precisely, from Pier No. 37, foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the interior and Mobile consigned to our agents in New-Orleans, JAS. CONNOLY & CO., will be forwarded free of commission.

Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship's sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail on Wednesday, April 25.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, April 7, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 30 Broadway.

No freight taken for Petersburg.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOMAS LYON, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, April 7, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33.

The ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, Wednesday, will succeed, and leave on Wednesday, April 11.

FOR RICHMOND AND NORFOLK.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, is now loading at Pier No. 13, North River, for Richmond and Norfolk, and will leave on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 30 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of JOHNSON, COX, FULLER & CO., was dissolved on the 27th instant by mutual consent.

ELIAS JOHNSON.
DAVID B. COX.
JOSEPH W. FULLER.
JOHN C. CAMERON.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership, and will continue the Stove and General Foundry business as heretofore conducted by JOHNSON, COX, FULLER & CO., at No. 270 Broadway, under the firm of JOHNSON, COX, LESLEY & CO.

ELIAS JOHNSON.
DAVID B. COX.
GEORGE LESLEY.
JOHN C. CAMERON.
JAMES C. SIDNEY.

New-York, March 27, 1855.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned for the transaction of a European Express business, under the firm of EDWARDS, SANFORD & CO., is this day dissolved by the retirement of Mr. George Edwards. The affairs of the firm will be settled by the remaining partners, who will continue to conduct the business under the firm of SANFORD & CO.

GEORGE EDWARDS.
F. S. SANFORD.
I. M. SHOEMAKER.
JAMES RIVES, and
HENRY STARR;
By E. S. SANFORD, their attorney.

New-York, March 30, 1855.

THE UNDERSIGNED—Have THIS DAY formed a Partnership under the name and Firm of MERRILL & JAQUES, for the purpose of carrying on the Machinery, Tools and Pipe-fitting business, heretofore conducted by H. MERRILL, (Merrill's Iron Works) No. 26 Railroad Depot, White-st.

HELEM MERRILL,
HENRY F. JAQUES.

New-York, April 2, 1855.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

DANIEL HIGGINS OFFERS FOR SALE—At his long established Nurseries, Flushing, L. I., a general assortment of extra-sized fruit and ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, evergreens, &c.—trees such as will give immediate satisfaction. Purchasers are invited to examine his stock and make their own selections. Orders addressed to the Proprietor, or to A. J. BLEECKER, Esq., No. 7 Broad-st., will meet prompt attention.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—With imported brand on each bag. IMPROVED SUPER-PHOSPHATE of LIME and BONE DUST, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff, corner of Fulton-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The undersigned are offering to the Trade at No. 26 Murray-st., corner of Church,

An entire

NEW AND FRESH STOCK OF
DESIRABLE AND SEASONABLE GOODS

in the above line, at small profits for cash, or for first-class approved credit.

We respectfully invite attention from close cash buyers visiting this market. KIBBEE & BALL.

SHOVELS, SPADES AND SCOOPS.—The attention of dealers is invited to the superior quality of shovels, manufactured by the Old Colony Iron Company. The assortment comprises over fifty different varieties, and we think is greater than that offered by any other manufacturer.

JOHN S. BUSSING & CO., Agents O. C. Iron Co.,
No. 32 Cliff-st., N. Y.

TAXES.—Taxes can be paid on lands located in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Arkansas, Missouri, at my office. C. C. SHUFELDT, No. 3 Hanover-st., two doors from Wall-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM S. [illegible] against SAMUEL M. KEOHN.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, SAMUEL M. KEOHN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and sixty-four dollars and twenty-six cents, with interest from the 8th day of February, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 21, 1855.

BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 111 Broadway.

N. B.—The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 22d day of March, 1855. BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

AT A SURROGATE'S COURT—Held in and for the County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Office, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of January, in the year 1855—Present, ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Surrogate. In the matter of the accounting of WILLIAM B. LILLIE, Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of JOSEPH F. LILLIE, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of ROBERT F. BABCOCK of [illegible] County, in the State of Illinois, a creditor of the Estate of Joseph F. Lillie, deceased, It is ordered that said William B. Lillie, Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattles and credits of the said Joseph F. Lillie deceased, personally be and appear before the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his Office in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of May next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and render an account of his proceedings as such administrator and show cause why the debt of the said petitioner should not be paid. A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.

WM. WENDELL, Attorney for R. F. Babcock, No. 145 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—County of Monroe.—IRA BELDEN against CHAUNCEY DURYEE, ORRIN FORSYTH; Ira Belden and Daniel Graves, (assignees of Duryee & Forsyth,) The Eagle Bank of Rochester, Henry Hopkins, James Hopkins, Robert L. Dawson, Robert B. Hancock, Bertrand Clover, James E. Maxwell and Charles Atkinson.

To ROBERT L. DAWSON, ROBERT B. HANCOCK and CHARLES ATKINSON, defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Ira Belden, the above named plaintiff, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said county, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office in Rochester, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Said complaint was filed in said County Clerk's Office, at the city of Rochester, on the 27th day of February, 1855. Dated March 21, 1855. DANFORTH & TERRY, Plaintiff's Atty's, Rochester.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDISON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of WILLIAM HALSEY, No. 138 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of October next.—Dated April 4, 1855.

JOHN HALSEY, WILLIAM HALSEY, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES WALTERS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, Esq., No. 3 Front-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated March 22, 1855.

HENRY WALTERS, FREELOVE WALTERS, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND B. WILLITS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 57 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 23, 1855.

ISAAC WILLITS, ARABELLA WILLITS, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISRAEL WOOD, late of the town of Bushwick, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators at the residence of Charles Wood, No. 175 Pearl-st., in the City of Brooklyn on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated, Feb. 20, 1855.

CHARLES WOOD, JONATHAN WOOD, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JONATHAN D. WILSON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. MILLER & DEVLIN, No. 29 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 30, 1854.

JOSEPHINE T. WILSON, CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN G. BROUGHTON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of PEET & NICHOLS, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.

BARRENDENA BROUGHTON, CHARLES A. NICHOLS, Adm'rs.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SHERMAN C. MALLARY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of Robert Benner, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated March 12, 1855.

JUDAH MALLARY, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Abner Sanford, at his residence, No. 18 Amity-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of December, 1854.

ABNER SANFORD, WILLIAM E. JONES, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JONATHAN M. ROWLAND, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of PEET & NICHOLS, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.

HENRIETTA M. ROWLAND, HENRY ROWLAND, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT FORSYTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 36 North Moore-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 9, 1854.

JOSEPH FORSYTH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 122 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1855.

HARRIET PHILLIPS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER.—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL FLOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Richard A. Reading, No. 229 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1855.

JAMES FLOY, RICH. A. READING, JAMES DAVIS, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW G. SELTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 28, 1854.

THOMAS MORTON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BELL ABRAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 228 West 22d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 14, 1854.

JOSEPH TUCKER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER.—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against James G. Hunt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, French's Hotel, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 3, 1855.

JOHN CONTRELL, Administrator.

SWEDISH HAIR CREATOR.—The proprietors of this preparation guarantee to produce a new and full growth of hair, even upon heads entirely bald. They call attention to the following certificate from one of the numerous persons who have had their hair restored during the few weeks since this valuable preparation has been brought to public notice: New-York, March 15, 1855.

To the Proprietors of the Swedish Hair Creator:

GENTS: In the early part of last [illegible], my daughter was afflicted with an abscess about one inch above the centre of the os frontis, the diameter of which was [illegible] inches. It was opened, and after the discharge had ceased the roots of the hair were exposed on the inside of the scalp. Within a week all the hair over the diseased spot had fallen out. Much anxiety was felt in consequence of its supposed situation, fearing it would not again grow. Two experienced medical men were consulted, who decided the spot would remain permanently bald. Various restorative means were resorted to, without effect, when a friend recommended your Swedish Hair Creator. After ten days' application, a microscopic examination evidenced a growth of fine downy-looking hair. Inspired with fresh hopes, I continued its application, and in [illegible] weeks was rewarded by a growth of hair an inch in length. It is now full length and perfectly healthy. I then recommended it to a lady (relative) who had lost her hair from erysipelas. She used it with a like happy result. I take pleasure in giving you this testimony in favor of your valuable discovery, believing it to be, from actual experience, one of the very few useful of curative articles that emanate from Quackdom.

Respectfully Yours,

Dr. HENRY BURTNETT, No. 179 East 25th-st.

These preparations comprise a bottle of Liquid and pot of Pomade. When applied at our rooms, no growth, will be made unless the hair is entirely restored. From three to six months is ordinarily required. For sale by the principal druggists. Usual discount to the trade.

Orders addressed to the PROPRIETORS of the SWEDISH HAIR CREATOR, will be promptly attended to. Depot, No. 369 Broadway, corner of White-st. Price $3.

REPLATING.—Hotels, ships, steamboats and private families can have every description of old ware replated and warranted. Their forks, plated fixtures, tea, urns, spoons and forks, and every kind of metal plated with gold or silver at short notice by the MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY, No. 257 Bowery.

New-York Daily Times.

FROM TEXAS.

Up the Rio Grande—Its Freaks—The State of Affairs—The Grave of "Ned," &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

RINGGOLD BARRACKS, TEXAS, Sunday, March 4, 1855.

Once more on the move, "in obedience to the orders of my Government," to use a diplomatic phrase, finding myself for a longer or shorter period at this compulsory country seat. For the first time in my life I have had the opportunity to travel up the Rio Grande in a steamer, and little, indeed, did I find to interest me. Could it be that the country has been discovered hundreds of years ago, and still there be nothing on the river's banks but here and there a mud-hut, and a few pieces of cleared land that looked like doubtful promises to pay? Why was it—why were there not thriving villages, and church bells, and green fields? Why was the primeval stillness still reigning there? Why were not the things for the stomach in the earth, instead of between the steamer's decks, forwarded by commission merchants over the stormy Gulf? Answer, somebody, who finds in Texas a theme of never-ending beauties—wherein lies the secret of this failure?—for failure it is. Why do the beasts and the birds still reign supreme? The truth is, the secret is not with man, but with his great Maker, whose purposes are unknown to us, but who, it is written, "doeth all things well."

There are enormous bends in the Rio Grande, which exceed in frequency those in the Mississippi. At one place we traveled for three miles, and then came to within forty feet of a point already passed. Just imagine a snake of enormous length, coiled up in fanciful convolutions, and that, stepping on his tail, you follow his back-bone toward his head—imagine this, I say, and you will have an accurate idea of traveling up the Rio Grande in a steamboat. The channel varies constantly; and how our pilot, who was the fortunate possessor of a blushing bride, evaded so many new sand-bars is a mystery even to the initiated. He is a skillful man, and every one interested may be assured that so long as the water lasts, MARVIN will be sure to find the channel. Our Government has recently completed a survey of the river, but should the engineers travel up this way ten years hence, they will be surprised at the freaks of nature, or the finishing touches it will have put on their work. Two or three times a year the floods come with resistless force, making new courses, adding a large slice to the United States from the Mexican side, or vice versa—and, in fact, altering and amending the "boundary line" as they choose. Against their award there is no appeal; the Mexico-American Republican of to-day may to-morrow find himself a returned subject of his Serene Highness,—house, pigs, dogs and all, moved to the other side of the river. However, not knowing the difference, he would as soon hurrah for SANTA ANNA as for Gen. PIERCE. He has no nationality. All he cares about is to lounge in the sun all day like a mangy dog, and ride ten miles at night to a cock-fight. After three days' sailing we arrived here—distant from Brownsville, by land, 110 miles. Such speed will not astonish the Knickerbockers, whose exploits on the noble Hudson have astonished the wide world.

This post is garrisoned by 1 company of Rifles, 1 of the 4th Artillery, and 5 of the 8th Infantry; all under the command of Col. LOOMIS, a loyal soldier and Christian gentleman. It is named after the gallant officer of Light Artillery who fell mangled by a cannon ball at Palo Alto, and who bequeathed to his favorite arm a reputation as undying as his love. He went to Europe to study the different systems; he returned and combined in one harmonious whole the French and English drills, and what has been the result? No nation in the world can excel us in Light Artillery; it turned the tide of battle at Buena Vista, and became the advancement of ZACHARY TAYLOR. After this father of that arm in our service is the post named. Anything like a description of it is unnecessary; the buildings, like those at all stations in Texas, are cheap, scant and crowded.

Within a mile is Rio Grande City, and that's all I choose to say about it. I have neither the desire nor the taste to write its history present, and its history past is pretty well known.

Gen. LA VEGA inspected his command at Camargo recently, and was called upon by some of our officers. He inquired affectionately after Gen. TWIGGS and Col. MAY. Arriving at Mier, an express reached him from his Serene Chief, which set him flying toward Matamoras in half an hour. It is supposed that ALVAREZ is pressing the old fox hard. Camargo is opposite here, and four miles off; fevers raged there terribly last Fall. Out of a population of 2,500, over 600 were swept off in about three months. There was no well defined case of vomito, though the yellow jack was undoubtedly at work in disguise. Yearly the black cloud of death hangs over the South, and no one knows how or where the next blow will strike.

In a neglected spot I found a grave, headed by a rough wooden cross, with the inscription, "Capt. EDWARD DEAS, 4th Artillery, March 18, 1849." He was drowned in the Rio Grande. Was this, thought I, the aim as it is the end of his life; to rest here in a secluded spot unnoticed and unknown, far from his hearth-stone and those who still gather round it? Did he dream of this with the full life in his veins, and the soul of a merry throng? Ah! no, I think not, and I could not drive out the thought, as I stood over the sunken grave and rude cross marking it, that though the spirit would be no better off, still the body was neglected. Perhaps my reader will remember "NED," the brilliant but erratic genius. I left the spot half sad, hoping that whether my end shall come in the way appointed by the Almighty, or in the improved wholesale method invented by man, I may, nevertheless, repose among my kindred, where a wife or sister can plant a flower, and no wolf leave his prowling track.

C. L. B.,
First Lieut. 4th Artillery.

Emile de Girardin.

From the Critic, March 1.

EMILE DE GIRARDIN (according to M. JACQUOT) is the illegitimate son of a General of the Empire. No less than six different ladies have been spoken of as his mother, of whom the most illustrious was Madame ADELAIDE, the sister of LOUIS PHILIPPE; but it is generally believed that the real one was the wife of an Envoy to Guiana, who, dreading the effect of an Indian climate, had left her in the still more dangerous atmosphere of Paris. To this aristocratic, thought not very moral parentage, M. DE GIRARDIN owes nothing beyond a very ordinary education; and when he addressed himself to his father with a demand for a name and a condition, he took nothing by his motion but a cold and unfeeling repulse. Up to this time he had been called EMILE DELAMOTHE; but when he became of age, he assumed publicly the name which had been denied him, and called himself EMILE DE GIRARDIN. The law was against him; but those who alone were entitled to invoke the law dared not do so for shame. If his father would not assist him willingly, he was determined that he should do so by compulsion, and, by citing his name openly and without reserve, it proved a charm which assisted him over many obstacles. A successful novel and an appointment to the Inspectorship of Fine Arts brought him into notoriety, and soon afterwards he made his *début* in the world of journalism as the editor of a periodical, upon which he very shamelessly but very candidly bestowed the name of *Le Voleur* (*The Thief*). The plan of this publication will be more readily understood from the following conversation between its proposer and his partner, M. MAURICE ALHOY:

How shall we pay our contributors? We don't want any. How so? They would be of no use. We will take the best literary articles that appear, and bring them together within the limits of a single frame. That will be our journal.

As the biographer very justly remarks, if there was genius in this, it was the genius of dishonesty; but DE GIRARDIN did not hesitate to sign the prospectuses with his name in full as Inspector of Fine Arts, and even to avail himself of his seal of office in saving all the expenses of postage. At the end of a month the *Voleur* had ten thousand subscribers, and the despoiled *litterati* of France were all up in arms against such wholesale robbery. A duel ensued, in which DE GIRARDIN was wounded, and he afterwards found it convenient to retire from the ostensible management of the *Voleur*, although he continued to enjoy his share of the profits; "for (says the biographer) M. DE GIRARDIN always avoids a scandal, *unless* it be profitable to him."

The next event in his literary life was the foundation of a journal called the *Mode*, intended as the opposition to CHARLES X., which the Duchesse DE BERRI, his own sister, was encouraging. This journal had an enormous success; but, soon going too far for the taste of the Duchesse, M. DE GIRARDIN "lost the patronage of her Royal Highness, and gained three thousand additional subscribers." But soon the horizon changed; LOUIS PHILIPPE was in the ascendant, and DE GIRARDIN, a close student of political meteorology, found it convenient to realize his shares both in the *Voleur* and in the *Mode*. He saw that the millennium of shopkeepers and shillings was approaching, and attempted to turn this to his own advantage by drawing up the scheme of a cheap middle-class journal, to be entitled *Journal des Connaissances Utiles* ("Journal of Useful Knowledge.") With this scheme, and a list of 120,000 subscribers, he presented himself at the office of the Censorship, then under the presidence of CASIMIR PERIER. "That is all very well, M. DE GIRARDIN," said the Minister, with a grave air, "but politics are not *useful knowledge*, and the people will do very well without them, if you please." To console himself for this disappointment he married Mademoiselle DELPHINE GAY, celebrated alike for her beauty and her wit—a lady who has been compared to SAPPHO and MAGDELEINE DE SCUDERI, but noticeable for little beyond the publication of a play or two, and a few smart though not very moral novels.

In September, 1833, he founded the *Musée des Familles* ("Family Museum.") and in advertising this, he invented those monstrous placards which have since been imported into this country and used with such effect whenever the public is to be humbugged in some extraordinary manner. In 1834 he entered the chamber as representative of Bourganeuf. On the 1st of July, 1836, the specimen number of the *Presse* appeared. Of the motives and principles by which its founder was guided when he conceived the plan of this journal, some notions may be gathered from the following:

Being now on the slippery path of ambition, M. DE GIRARDIN found too many obstacles not to seek some sure support and available means of defence. He thought to find both in a new journal; and certainly he would have attained his end, if the spirit of speculation which possesses him had not led him beyond all bounds. His project was simply to engulf with one blow the entire periodical press, and to stand alone upon that vast tomb. His coffers were well provided, and he could experimentalize upon the plan which CASIMIR PERIER had refused to sanction. By announcing a daily paper of half the price of the others, and enlarged dimensions, he would carry off all their subscribers, tear their arms from the hands of his enemies, become the monarch of the public, dictate to the sovereign, and obtain that ministerial office which was and is the object of his ambition.

This fine plan naturally aroused a swarm of active enemies; all the other journals were up in arms; and it was out of this dispute that the duel with ARMAND CARREL arose, which terminated so fatally to that soldier-like journalist. This duel attracted a great deal of public odium upon DE GIRARDIN, who, however, was wounded in the encounter, and appears to have acted fairly throughout; though he had the strange taste to appear at the burial of his adversary and pronounce a funeral oration to his memory. This was the last duel fought by M. DE GIRARDIN; and shortly afterwards he submitted to have his ears boxed publicly in the Opera, by M. EMILE PAGES, without seeking any other remedy than that afforded by a Court of law.

His career as a journalist has been signalized by the remarkable consistency with which he has changed his opinions to suit the popular taste. Those who wish for a deeper insight into his character may gather it from the following extracts from M. DE MIRECOURT's biography:

AS EDITOR.

His reign is despotic; with LOUIS XIV. he says: "The *Presse*, 'tis I." He never allows any remarkable political article to appear without his own signature. Shortly after the revolution of February, ALEXANDER WEIL published two letters, which were loudly praised by the subscribers. A third remained, but the editor refused to print it. WEIL complained, but DE GIRARDIN replied, "My young friend, you have a great deal of talent, but I wish no one to be read in my journal, but *myself*."

AS HUSBAND.

Madame DE GIRARDIN shares the illusions of her husband. That tenacious nature has absorbed hers. She takes him for an apostle, and believes in him as one believes in God. One day, during the troubles of 1848, she said to General LAURISTON, and others who were with her, "Everything is at its worst, and the country approaches its ruin; no one but *he above* can save us." Every one bowed, believing that she spoke of Providence; but she was speaking of her husband, who was writing in his room up stairs.

AS A WRITER.

His method of working is somewhat odd. If he wants any science, he looks it out in Dictionaries and Encyclopedias; if he wants any facts about men, he goes to a nest of pigeon-holes, lettered alphabetically, and containing M. DE GIRARDIN's private notes. Since 1836, no personage of the slightest importance has been without his separate file in that repository. He carefully preserves all documents, letters, law reports, and articles relating to that person. "Where did this terrible fellow find all this?" asks the public, when the editor of the *Presse* rummages up the past of an enemy, to cast in his face some forgotten sin or unknown turpitude. M. DE GIRARDIN finds it all in his pigeon-holes.

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY POLITICS.

The Hards and Softs.

The Hard and Soft factions of the Democratic party, through their "Republican General Committees," were in session last night.

The former met at their head-quarters, Stuyvesant Institute, but did nothing of interest.

The Soft Committee met at Tammany Hall and held a secret session of several hours' duration. Alderman ROBERT KELLY in the Chair. Alderman HERRICK, ex-District Attorney SHEPARD, Col. MING, the Mayor's Clerk, and other conspicuous members of the party were in attendance. The meeting, we understand, was as unharmonious as protracted. The subject of "Spanish outrages" was brought forward, and gave rise to a long debate. Some of the Committee thought it was time to take "decided measures," and advocated the adoption by the Committee of "strong resolutions" on the matter, even though such resolutions might not coincide with the action of the present Administration. One member thought the Spanish Government "had gone far enough," and thought the allegiance of the Committee to the Party and the Administration was second to that of their duty to the country and the character of the Nation. No resolutions of any kind were adopted, however, the "Conservatives" being in the majority. The Committee adjourned for two weeks.

Quarterly Report of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies.

The Report of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies for the months of January, February and March, 1855, was rendered to the Common Council last evening. It gives the following as the amount expended within the months specified in his department:

Amount paid January	$57,329 31
Amount paid February	38,012 03
Amount paid March	39,386 30
Bills paid applicable to the Building Stock Fund during January, February and March	31,170 60
Expenses paid for removing the ruins of the new City Hall	6,907 25
Total	$172,808 80

The report was ordered on file.

Organ Grinders.

Among the epistolary communications yesterday addressed to the Mayor, the following was received:

To the best of Mayors, Mayor Wood:

Seeing that you are doing a wonderful amount of good in this second Sodom, for which a true American people will ever thank you, could you not, while your hand is in, give orders to the Police of the Second Ward to abate a nuisance which is of nightly occurrence, annoying the neighbors very much? I mean that of the organ grinders, who are not satisfied with daylight to murder music, but take the night also, disturbing children and adults from their slumbers. They can be found at all hours, from 7 P. M. to 1 A. M. Now, good Mr. Mayor, try your hand at this, and I, as well as many mothers, will bless you.

A FRIEND OF REFORM,
of the Second Ward.

Dr. Hardenburgh's Church.

Rev. Dr. HARDENBURGH's Church in Twenty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues, gives pleasant evidences of general prosperity. Efforts made during this Spring have enabled the Church to cancel its floating debt, leaving the present incumbrances $11,600. A Concert given in the Church on Wednesday evening, in aid of the funds, was successful, and it is hoped that the entire debt now hanging over the Church will soon be liquidated. The edifice is very chaste and elegant, and the interior appointments are worthy of remark for the taste displayed. We understand that the pews are filling up rapidly, at prices ranging from $5 to $80.

Increase of Crime—The Prisons Overflowing.

The Grand Jury came into the Court of Sessions yesterday, to present indictments, when Judge STUART addressed them as follows:

There was never any time, in the history of criminal jurisprudence in this City, when the prisons were so full as now—when so many cases were on bail as now. It is very desirable, in view of the approaching Summer season, that the Court should relieve the prisons. But in order to accomplish that end, it is necessary for the Grand Jury to get through their business as rapidly as they conveniently can. The prisons will be actually overrun and overflowing, unless, gentlemen, you move rapidly during the present session.

The Grand Jury then retired.

Alleged Fugitive Defaulter.

John M. Throck, who formerly held a post of considerable importance in Holmes County, Ohio, was arrested on Wednesday, while on board the steamship *Union*, which had just arrived from Havre. He stands charged with having decamped with public moneys to the amount of $20,000 or more, and committing several forgeries besides, by way of altering the figures of the tax list, he having been Collector of Taxes of Holmes County. Officer Loveland, of Ohio, some days ago, was sent on for the prisoner, whom he had been informed would arrive in the *Union*. He had provided himself with the necessary requisition from Gov. Clark, and this morning Throck was conveyed back to Ohio, to await his trial. Previous to these charges being made against the accused his character was without blemish.

Tenth Ward School.

The semi-annual examination of the Male Department of the Tenth Ward School, No. 42, in Allen-street, E. L. AVERY, Principal, was held on Wednesday; 486 boys were present, whose general deportment and intelligence gave satisfaction. The Primary Department of the same school, Mrs. A. HUNT, Principal, has 636 pupils, and was examined on Tuesday. The Grammar School for girls in the same building was also examined on Tuesday by Messrs. RANDALL and MCKEEN in the presence of a large number of school officers and visitors: number of pupils 300.

Two Persons Killed.

Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest at No. 121 East Eleventh-street, on the body of Daniel Egan, who was killed by falling down a flight of stairs while intoxicated. Verdict accordingly. Deceased was aged 45 years, and born in Ireland.... Another inquest was held by the same Coroner upon the body of Alice Muldoon, who died from a severe fracture of the skull produced by falling down stairs. She also was intoxicated.

A Tricky Newsboy.

A newsboy was brought before Justice Connolly yesterday charged with forging a ticket on the office of a Wall-street daily for 207 papers, when his order was made out for only seven. One of the proprietors of the concern appeared in Court to prosecute the charge; but when the Clerk had taken an affidavit of the book-keeper the complaint was withdrawn.

Crystal Palace Market.

The Remonstrance of the Board of Councilmen against a bill organizing certain parties into an Association, converting the Crystal Palace into a Market, was concurred in by the Board of Aldermen last evening.

☞ The Childrens' Aid Society acknowledges the receipt of $5 from "R. S.," of Portsmouth, N. H.

☞ A lad named O'Keefe was killed yesterday at the foot of Eleventh-street, by the falling of a pile of lumber.

Gas-Dividends—Tell the Whole Story.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As you have taken up the cudgel in behalf of the gas consumers, I ask permission, through the medium of your columns, to direct the attention of the public to the fact that Mr. CHARLES ROOME, in his answer to the inquiries of the Legislature, has not thought proper to state the dividends declared by the Manhattan Gas Company for the different years since the Company was formed. He simply states that the Company was incorporated in 1830 and paid its first dividend in 1836, and that the average dividend from 1836 to 1855 has been a fraction over 7 per cent. But he is very careful not to give the dividends for the separate years. I maintain that, in consequence of the enormously increased consumption of gas in this City, the dividends declared by the Directors to the stockholders—for the public never by any chance hears when these dividends are declared, nor what their amount is—have, during the last five years at least, very greatly exceeded 7 per cent. I assert, furthermore, that the quality of the gas varies very much, while its price never changes; that the gas metres are notoriously grossly inaccurate; and that gas can be furnished at a much lower price, and of better quality than at present. Let it be rembered that the gas metres are the property of the Companies, and are manufactured *for* them if not *by* them. They have the public completely in their power, and the public suffers, as it always does when there is a monopoly of any one of the necessaries of life. Let the Legislature examine this matter well before granting the petition of the Manhattan Gas Company now under its consideration. Let it insist upon knowing the dividends of the Company for every year since its charter was granted. Let there be created an Inspector of gas, whose duty it shall be to analyse it from time to time, and determine its illuminating power; and an Inspector of gas metres, without whose certificate no metre shall be sold or rented. Then, and not till then, shall we have good and cheap gas.

T. S.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

This being a fast day in all the Christian Churches, the Courts, civil and criminal, stand adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Campbell.

The Mechanics' Banking Association vs. Kiersted and Everts.—This case was first tried before Hon. Chief Justice Oakley and a Jury, on the 11th day of April, 1854. The case appeared to be this.

The plaintiffs complains that on the 10th day of January, 1853, Mr. Kiersted made a promissory note whereby he promised to pay to the order of himself, ninety days after the date thereof, the sum of $300; the payee then endorsed the same to Samuel P. Everts, who endorsed it to the plaintiff in this action. The payment of the note at maturity was demanded of Kiersted and refused. Notice was then given to Samuel P. Everts of the non-payment.

Wherefore the plaintiffs demand judgment in the sum of $300, with interest from the maker and endorser respectively, together with 75 cents protest fee.

The answer of the defendant Kiersted admits the making of the note, but denies that the plaintiff is the lawful holder of it. Mr. Kiersted says that previous to making the note he was solicited to become a subscriber to a Bank about to be established, called the Morrisania Bank, to be located in the village of Morrisania, in Westchester County. He did subscribe one thousand dollars of the stock. In making the subscription he paid the Bank ten per cent. of the amount of said subscription. It was agreed that he should give his note for the balance, over the ten per cent., and that the note should be held as collateral security for the payment of the sums as they should from time to time become due. No second installment was ever called in. The defendant believes that the note was stolen from a drawer in the Bank. He alleges that the note was received from Saml. P. Everts, with a full knowledge as to these facts.

The defendants did not succeed in proving that the note was stolen from the drawer.

Verdict for the plaintiff. For plaintiff, R. H. Mount, Jr.; for defendants, Willard, Sweeny and Anderson.

[Advertisement.]

WONDERFUL TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF THE BRANDRETH PILLS.—BRANDRETH's PILLS cure all diseases by purifying the blood. They are the best purgative known. Dr. JAMES LULL, of Pottsdam, in New-York State, has used them in an extensive practice for seventeen years, and no man living can be more convinced of their efficacy. Dr. LULL will be in New-York, at No. 43 Canal-street, Brandreth Building, by the 15th of April, and may be consulted with reference to the use of these Pills. BRANDRETH's Pills are of immense importance to the public—the evidence of their usefulness is on every side. Read:

"DR. BRANDRETH—*Sir:* From my earliest childhood I was subject to bleeding at the nose, dizziness, singing in my ears, and a heavy, dull feeling in my head. Being of a strong and robust habit, the physicians said I had too much blood—that it was too rich, also.

"At the age of 25, the bleeding from my nose not being so frequent as before, they thought it necessary to employ bleeding with the lancet, and leeches to my neck, against the dreadful headaches from which I suffered. It seemed to give me great relief; but in a week or two the same course had to be again practiced. In one year I was bled twenty-three times, and had not less than two hundred leeches applied to my neck and back. I was put upon the use of baths, and a long course of saline medicines was prescribed. This course was pursued for several years, which was doing all the doctors could to break down an originally fine constitution. It is now about four years since I commenced to feel acute pains in my chest, head, limbs, joints, between the shoulders, along the spine and in the throat. During all this season of sickness, my bowels were either bound or in a state of looseness—costiveness generally prevailing. General oppression and sleeplessness came on, I lost my appetite entirely, and began to spit blood. The doctors seemed to do me no good, and, worn out with their treatment, I determined in November last to commence with your Pills. I commenced with four Pills, and continued to take them daily for nearly two months, going up as high as twelve Pills and as low as one. I also several times took the boneset, as prescribed by Dr. JAMES LULL, in his sixteen years' experience with your pills. After the first fifteen doses, the spitting of blood ceased entirely, the pains in my head, joints and chest left me, and my appetite and sleep were in two months entirely restored. In fact, I now feel like a new creature. JAMES LIMMEN.

"BURLINGTON, April 2, 1855."

With reference to the above, apply to D. D. HOWARD, late of the Irving House, New-York, now of Burlington, Vt., and to E. H. VIRGIL, of Troy, N. Y.; also, to JAMES LULL, M. D., Pottsdam, N. Y.; WM. G. LIVINGSTON, M. D., Hamilton, Canada West; and Dr. JAMES SHINN, Paducah, Ky. Dr. BRANDRETH can refer to twenty-three hundred Physicians in the United States and Canada as to the superiority of Brandreth's Pills over all other purgatives.

Sold at Dr. BRANDRETH's principal office, Brandreth's Building—entrance No. 43 Canal-street—at 25 cents per box, with full directions; also, at the Branch offices, Nos. 274 Bowery, and 241 Hudson-st.

The Pills may also be had of D. D. WRIGHT, No. 66 Houston-street, corner of Lewis.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Minnie, dear, do you know I have an idea?

No! have you? I'm sure that is nothing strange—pray tell us, Juliette, what is it?

By the way, Mrs. K.—I beg pardon, Juli——, I should say—I certainly gave you credit for more than one idea.

Thank you, Miss Nan—Minnie, this is an extraordinary idea, and one in which you are interested as well as myself. I am going this morning over to Messrs. CHAS. HEARD & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-street. I wish to get a new Silk dress for Mary, and Bel' promised to be one of the party—suppose you accompany us?

Certainly, my dear, of course I'll go, but you know my prejudices for Broadway. Nothing like it! dear, delightful Broadway—

Stop now—that's enough. I wish to show you something in Grand-street, especially at No. 301, (that is the Number.) Mr. CHAS. HEARD has sent me word he intends to open this morning some cases of Rich Spring Silks of the latest styles, Plain, Plaid and Stripes. Now what do you think the prices are? Only two shillings and sixpence per yard!

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.—Life and Cabinet sizes in oil and pastel. Miniature sizes, superior to the finest ivory painting; uncolored photographs, equaled by no other establishment in the world. Perfect likenesses taken in any style or size from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Life size oil paintings on canvas by this process at one sitting, taken only by

J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDERICKS,
No. 46 Rue Basse de Rempart, Paris, and
No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE PRUDENT MAN will guard his system against Colds, by the timely use of

SEASONABLE UNDER-GARMENTS;

and the frugal man will, upon examination, purchase his supply at JAMES E. RAY's, No. 108 Bowery, where all goods are shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—SALT RHEUM, SCORBUTIC ERUPTION AND SCROFULA!—Nearly half the human race can bear witness to the extraordinary efficacy of this wonderful ungument in the cure of these diseases. They never fail, however long standing or desperate the case may be. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

TO OUR CUSTOMERS IN NEW-YORK CITY.—In obedience to a custom originating with our firm of introducing QUARTERLY new and original patterns for *Gentlemen's Hats*, we beg to announce those for April 1855, as the most finished production of ART HATTING ever presented for public acceptance and approval.

LEARY & CO., Astor House Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade, of both modern and antique designs, just out. Wholesale buyers particularly invited to call at the Great Manufacturing Dépôt of ARCHER WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. Also, the best portable gas works for country dwellings, churches and factories in this country.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 BROADWAY—The largest in the world. Photographs and Daguerreotypes in every style. Gallery, dressing and operating rooms on the same floor. The finest collection of portraits in America. Strangers in New-York are respectfully invited to pay it a visit.

[Advertisement.]

☞ COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS for $6, $8, $10, $15 and $20, in a style superior to any others made in this country. Cabinet and Life sizes, plain and colored. Copies by this process. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-st.—See under head of Paints.

LONG ISLAND.

Appointment.

ENOCH JACOBS, Esq., was yesterday appointed a Justice of the Peace in Eastern District, Brooklyn, in place of Mr. AYMAR, deceased. Mr. JACOBS is a very estimable man, and the appointment will give great satisfaction to the friends of law and order in the Consolidated city.

NEW-JERSEY.

Punishment of Patent Safe Swindlers.

It has been the practice, for many years past, for the New-York swindlers, especially those operating upon the "patent safe game," to resort to Hoboken with their victims, in order to elude the police of New-York. By committing their crime in another State also, they could return to New-York with a better prospect of delaying, if not entirely escaping justice, if detected. To remedy this evil, Hon. D. S. GREGORY, Jr. has presented a bill in the New-Jersey Legislature, for their severe punishment. The bill has become a law, and any person who is convicted of swindling by such means, may be sentenced to the State Prison for a term of not less than one or more than five years, and to pay not exceeding $1,000.

Law and Order Meeting.

A meeting of those in Jersey City in favor of "Temperance and Law and Order," is called for this evening at the Reformed Dutch Church in Grand-street. The object of the meeting is to promote the chances of the election of those candidates to be voted for on Tuesday next who will discourage liquor selling.

A Tyneside emigrant, writing home from Melbourne, says: On our casting anchor in Hobson's Bay, a newspaper reporter came on board and furnished us with copies of that morning's *Argus*; and the first thing which caught my eye was a report of a meeting of "the unemployed," which had been held the previous day on Flagstaff Hill, and attended by about 1,500 of the working classes of Melbourne. Very agreeable news, this, to men who had come 16,000 miles in the expectation of selling their labor to advantage!

☞ Professor JEWITT, of Amherst College, has accepted an invitation to settle over the First Congregational Society in Nashua.

MARRIED

In this City, on Monday evening, April 2, by Rev. Dr. Millett, at his residence, No. 309 Broome-st., Mr. SAMUEL W. PALLISER, of Dorchester, Mass., to Miss EMILY S. MURRAY, of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, April 5, at the Mission Hall, No. 27 Greenwich-st., by Rev. George Hatt, Mr. AUSTIN YOUNG to Miss MARY ANN IRVIN.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, April 4, at the Church of the Restoration, by Rev. H. R. Nye, AUGUSTUS C. STANTON to Caroline Z., second daughter of Elijah T. Brown, Esq.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, April 5, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARIA LOUISA LLOYD, relict of the late Charles A. Lloyd, and daughter of the late Jacob Snell, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas Lane, No. 24 Watts-st., on Saturday afternoon, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, from whence her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, April 4, ADA E. SMITH, daughter of Thomas C. and Margaret E. Smith, in the 14th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 10 East 28th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday morning, April 5, Hon. E. FITCH SMITH, aged 48 years.

His friends, and also of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 42 West 18th-st., to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Thursday morning, April 5, after a short illness, Dr. H. HARRIS, drug broker, in the 44th year of his age.

His friends and relatives can ascertain the particulars of his death by inquiring of C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway. His funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 16 Henry-st., where his friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

In this City, on Thursday morning, April 5, after an illness of 6 months, EUPHEMIA JANE, wife of Abraham S. Hillyer, United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York, aged 43 years, 5 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from Dr. Macauly's Church, corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st.

In this City, of injuries received by being burned by a fluid lamp, Miss MARY SCHAFFER, aged 20 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family, and also, those of her brothers, Christian W. and William H. Schaffer, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 13 1st-st., without further invitation.

But wherefore weep? her matchless spirit soars,
Beyond where splendid shines the orb of day,
And weeping angels lead her to those bowers,
Where endless pleasures, virtue's deeds repay.

In this City, on Thursday morning, April 5, AMELIA M., daughter of the late John J. Taylor, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from Calvary Church, 4th-av., corner 21st-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday morning, April 5, Mr. JOSEPH P. SPENCER, aged 42 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 55 King-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day. His remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

On Thursday, April 5, CATHARINE FENNO, infant daughter of Thomas and Ellen A. Lawrence, aged 2 months and 22 days.

On Sunday, March 25, ANN AUGUSTA, and on Wednesday, April 4, EVELINE, only children of Capt. Samuel Woodruff, of scarlet fever. Their remains will be taken to Bridgehampton, L. I.

In this City, on Thursday, April 5, ABSALOM G. DIXON, aged 44 years.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, from No. 19 West 28th-st., on Friday afternoon, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday, April 5, ROSWELL CHURCHILL, aged 73 years.

The funeral services will take place on Friday, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 5 Cottage-place, corner of Robinson-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. The body will be taken to Albany for interment.

In this City, on Thursday morning, April 5, at 10 minutes past 11 o'clock, A. M., after an illness of six months, EUPHEMIA JANE HILLYER, wife of Abm. S. Hillyer, U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of New-York.

In Williamsburg, on Thursday morning, April 5, of scarlet fever and canker rash, EVELYN WOODRUFF, aged 3 years, daughter of Capt. Samuel C. Woodruff.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of George Page, No. 130 South 4th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

At Piermont, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 3, at the residence of her brother, Eleazer Lord, Mrs. MARY LORD ABELL, aged 77 years.

In Elizabethtown, N. J., on Thursday morning, April 5, Mrs. HANNAH RIGGINS, in the 72d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Friday afternoon, 6th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

In Coresco, Mich., on Friday, March 30, after a lingering illness, ANNA, wife of Lewis Raymond, in the 73d year of her age.

☞ The *Delaware Gazette* will please copy.

At Grand Blanc, Michigan, on Wednesday, March 28, of consumption, WILLIAM JACKSON HALSEY, eldest son of Silas D. Halsey, Esq., in the 26th year of his age.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

☞ The funeral of RICHARD S. KISSAM, Jr., will take place this (Friday) afternoon, from the residence of his father, No. 9 Great Jones-st., at 4 o'clock, precisely. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, April 4, MARIA, eldest daughter of Robert G. and Maria Johnston.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from their residence, No. 201 South 4th-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange... APRIL 5.

$4,000 Ohio 6s, '60	102	100 Cumb. Coal Co. ..s60	31½
3,000 Kentucky 6s	101	250 do ..b3	31¼
1,000 Indiana State 5s	84½	100 do ..s3	31¼
20,000 Virginia 6s	97	250 do ..b60	31½
1,000 Missouri 6s	88½	350 do ..b60	31½
1,000 Erie Bonds of '75	88½	100 do ..s3	31¼
6,000 do	88½	100 do ..b60	31¼
8,000 Erie Conv. Bds. '71	88¼	450 do ..c	31½
2,000 N. Ia. 1st Mt. G. L.	85	100 Ill. Cen. Railroad	[illegible]
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	77	200 Clev. & Toledo R. R.	71½
4,000 do	76½	10 do	71½
2,000 Ill. C. R. R. Fr. Bs.	72	100 do	71½
1,000 New-York Cen. 7s	100½	25 Harlem Railroad	21
2,000 do	100½	25 Norwich & Wor. R. R.	38
5,000 T. H. & Al. Mt. Bs.	77	25 Erie Railroad	50½
700 Clev. & Tol. D. Bs.	71½	200 do ..b3	50½
28 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	120	200 do ..b60	51
5 Bank Commerce	102	100 do ..s	50½
20 Canton Co. ..b60	27	50 do ..buw	50¼
100 do	26½	100 do ..b30	50½
50 Nicar. Transit Co.	16	100 do ..s3	50½
200 do ..b60	16½	200 do ..b60	50½
100 do ..s3	16	100 do	50½
400 do ..b60	16½	500 do	50½
200 do ..s3	16	300 do ..bw	50½
100 do ..s30	16	100 Reading Railroad ..s30	94½
400 do ..b60	16½	100 do ..s3	94¼
200 do ..b30	16	100 do ..b60	95
400 do ..b60	16	400 do	94½
100 do ..s30	16	100 do ..b10	94½
100 do ..s3	16	400 do ..b10	94½
1000 do	16	300 do ..b3	94½
50 Hudson R. R. R. ..b3	40½	200 do	95
114 do	40½	50 Mich. Southern R. R.	95
425 do ..s3	40	70 do	95½
150 do	40½	20 Panama Railroad	101
50 do ..b10	40½	5 Chi & R. I. Railroad	88

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$5,000 Virginia Sixes, 1887	Flat. 96½
10,000 Missouri Sixes, 1873	Flat. 95½
1,000 New-Orleans Sixes, 1882	Flat. 85
2,000 Cleveland & Pittsburg Incomes, 7s, flat.	63½@64
1,000 Cincinnati & Chicago R. R. 1st mort. flat.	53
10,000 Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula 7s, flat.	87
2,000 Chicago & Mississippi R. R. 2d mort. flat.	69@69½
4,000 New-York and New-Haven R. R. 7s, flat.	85@85½
5,000 Illinois Central R. R. 7s, flat.	76½
1,050 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853	71½
150 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1854	66½
210 Mercantile Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853	15
860 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1852	41½
610 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853	39½
50 shares Marine Bank	99
10 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co	98
1,000 shares Aberdeen Gold Mining Co	5c
100 shares Geneva N. Y. Gas Light Co	70
200 shares Gardiner's Gold Quartz Mining Co	99c
100 shares Ward Mining Co	2½
40 shares Suffolk Bank	2½
40 shares Panama Railroad	100

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold a special sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, (Friday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Virginia 6s	96½	400 Cumber. Coal Co.	31½
1,000 North Carolina 6s	98½	100 do ..b60	32
5,000 Erie Bds. of '75 ..b10	88½	100 do ..b3	31½
3,000 do	88½	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R. ..b60	95½
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. B. ..s60	76	200 Reading Railroad	94½
1,000 do	75½	200 Erie Railroad ..s3	50½
1,000 do ..b30	75½	100 do ..b10	50½
1,000 do	75½	150 do ..s60	50½
1,000 do	75½	100 do	50½
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s ..b30	100½	50 do	31
2,000 T. H. & Al. 1st M. Bs.	77½	100 Harlem Railroad	40½
250 Cleve. & Tol. D. Bs.	71½	5 Huds. Riv. Railroad	40½
1000 do	71½	10 do	[illegible]
100 Nicara. Trans. Co. ..b30	16½	20 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	71½
200 do ..b60	16	20 do	71½
200 do ..s3	15½	50 Chi. & R'k Isl. R. R.	88

THURSDAY, April 5—P. M.

The Street presents nothing new in Money rates or Foreign Exchange. The business in demand Loans among the Brokers a little more active than yesterday. The *Union* (Havre steamer,) will not be able to leave on her regular day, but is expected to sail on Monday. There is not much appearance of a better supply of bills, either home made or Southern drawn, and the high terms on London and Paris, by the last packet, will probably be maintained through the next week. The shipments of Gold will, of course, continue; but the state of the Bank reserve, which is still about four millions ahead of this time last year, and the limited offerings of prime business paper, prevent this movement from materially affecting the Money market. The receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day were $125,609; the payments $141,372: balance this afternoon $3,342,102.

The Stock Exchange was somewhat variable. Illinois Centrals fell off 1 ℔ cent.; Erie New Bonds advanced ½, and the Shares ¼. There were large speculative operations in Nicaragua Transit; the contest between Bull and Bear, growing out of the recent Court proceedings, having become pretty fierce. The early sales were at 16¾@⅞, followed by nearly 2,000 shares at 16, and at the Second Board sales were made at 15⅞. Cleveland and Toledo shares do not maintain the quick rise of Tuesday. They left off 71½; the Dividend Bonds of the Company sell at 71½. State Stocks move with much steadiness of price; Virginias 97@96⅞. The general market closed steady. The Galena and Chicago earnings were wrongly stated in our notice yesterday. For the two months of the present year, January and February, they were $170,254.

The value of Domestic Produce exported from the port of New-York to foreign States for the month of March was $4,607,833. There was also exported the sum of $2,298,697 in Gold and Silver; and there was reexported in Foreign Goods the value of $1,534,102.

We subjoin our usual comparative tables of the Export Trade of New-York and the Gold movement for the nine months of the Treasury year, beginning 1st July last:

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1854-5.	vs. 1853-4.
July	$3,768,000	$4,883,000
August	4,487,000	4,540,000
September	3,772,000	5,579,000
October	4,672,000	5,459,000
November	4,660,000	7,489,000
December	5,675,000	7,167,000
January	4,997,000	5,304,000
February	3,155,000	5,401,000
March	4,808,000	5,563,000
Total 9 months	$39,994,000	$51,385,000
Decrease this Treasury year		11,391,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1854-5.	vs. 1853-4.
July	$3,922,000	$3,901,000
August	4,548,000	1,184,000
September	6,547,000	1,244,000
October	3,359,000	4,756,000
November	3,538,000	3,886,000
December	57,000	3,132,000
January	156,000	1,846,000
February	2,124,000	580,000
March	2,299,000	1,466,000
Total 9 months	$25,550,000	$21,997,000
Increase this Treasury year		3,553,000

The course of the Cotton movement at the South this season, owing to the extraordinary condition of the rivers in Alabama and the lower tributaries of the Mississippi, has put all reasonable expectations of crop, price and exchange at fault. Early in the season the growth or yield of the new crop was estimated at from 3,100,000 to 3,300,000 bales. But the receipts at New-Orleans and Mobile have been so delayed by the cause referred to, that only 1,903,000 bales have thus far been received, against 2,126,000 bales to date last year, when the total crop was 2,937,000 bales, and against 2,762,000 to date in 1853, when the total *crop reached 3,262,000 bales, the largest ever realized* at the ports. In the Fall and Winter months *the exports to Great Britain were hastened forward*, and are now 963,000 bales of the total receipts, against 940,000 bales last year, on the receipts of 2,126,000 bales. To France, 240,000, against 290,000 bales. This has reduced the stocks at the ports to 520,000 bales, against 612,000 bales last year. The same export movement gave us a very low Exchange on England in December, and a total cessation of Specie shipments, while at present there are 80 ships less than at this time last year loading for Great Britain. The receipts at New-Orleans are 802,000, while on the early crop estimate they should have been at least 1,050,000. At Mobile they only reach 217,000 bales, against 439,000 to same date last year, while on the estimate referred to they should have been about 475,000 bales. The doubt now is, whether on the rise of rivers, so late in the season, the deliveries at the two Gulf ports can be made to reach the figures of last year, if so much. At the Atlantic ports, Charleston and Savannah, the receipts are 635,000 bales, against 559,000 last year.

The following statement of the condition of the Savings Banks of this City and Brooklyn is compiled from the Report of the Committee of the State Senate, Hon. Mr. SPENCER, Chairman, on the subject of Savings Institutions. The number of accounts open on the 1st January, 1855, was 133,301.

	Deposits.	Mortgages.	Stocks.	Cash.
Bank for Savings	$7,266,013	$2,942,438	$4,676,086	$267,565
Seamen's	6,433,176	3,377,300	2,752,450	378,828
Greenwich	2,430,220	1,172,300	1,120,450	137,545
Bowery	4,868,836	2,651,200	1,746,651	131,622
Sixpenny	[illegible]	88,100	none.	30,614
Manhattan	1,089,899	737,220	129,486	85,899
Broadway	543,549	282,500	176,271	85,037
Mer. and Traders'	261,251	194,899	44,780	46,656
Emig'ts Industrial	842,400	463,346	287,682	22,015
Merch'ts' Clerks'	624,146	410,750	282,541	19,483
Bloomingdale	1,037	500	none.	1,037
Mariners'	117,978	66,200	38,374	13,708
Rose Hill	13,348	none.	3,500	2,028
Irving	237,237	223,940	74,436	28,000
East River	281,586	203,010	38,000	39,736
Dry Dock	630,147	601,160	22,730	29,403
South Brooklyn	167,342	97,226	54,181	11,881
Brooklyn	1,742,262	1,124,944	424,566	192,633
Williamsburg	375,962	170,166	174,712	10,786
Total	$28,586,726	$14,487,349	$11,866,683	$2,069,315

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 5.

At the Cattle Market to-day 500 head of Beeves were offered, of which 160 were driven Eastward, 50 left over, and the balance sold at prices ranging from $4 25@$6 50. Hogs were in fair supply, and sold at $7 @$7 75 ℔ hundred.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 4.

Our COTTON market is firm, and the prices are as high as at any time during the season. The sales to-day foot up 2,750 bales, at from 7½a.9⅝c. ℔ lb.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship George Law, for Aspinwall and California—J. Hawes & Co.'s Messenger, Adams & Co.'s Messenger, Hon. W. Carey Jones, Capt. Angur and lady, Col. J. W. Williams, U. S. A., Hon. W. H. Sanders, lady and child, J. W. Jones and lady, Mrs. Merrithew, J. Williams, lady and child, Mrs. Dunn and family, Mrs. Thompson, T. H. O'Connor, Miss M. Yates and servant, Miss Hill, Mr. Wilson, S. D. Valentine, Rev. E. Thomas and family, Rev. S. B. Rooney, wife and child, Rev. A. Kellner, wife and infant, Rev. Bishop Baker, Rev. Mr. Lewis and lady, Rev. Mr. Livingston and son, J. Hunt, J. C. Hosan, Capt. Sabbeck, J. Johnston, Miss A. Clark, Mrs. Hughes and infant, A. Irwin, W. R. Reynolds and lady, Mrs. C. J. Stevens, J. P. Pierce, wife and infant, W. Moffatt, R. C. Malone, lady and servant, D. C. Ralston, S. W. Ralston, J. Williamson, Mrs. Hoods and family, D. Wood and 3 children, Mrs. Pearce, J. Roach, A. Eigelso, Mrs. Godfrey and 2 children, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Andrews and child, R. C. McColm, S. A. Jackson, R. Deane and lady, J. Mears, S. Ashcrafter, Mrs. Cummings and child, R. B. Thayer, F. D. Kent, C. A. Gross, J. S. Armstrong, W. L. Wheeler, G. A. Meadon, C. F. Lipman, Mrs. C. C. Webb, Mrs. Anvills and three children, Mr. Leach, W. H. Leach, A. J. Leach, W. C. Blackwood, Mrs. Truss and daughter, J. Ganby, Miss Nichols, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Flennes, W. Porter and lady, S. Nichols, J. Jones, A. Hewlick, A. Austin and lady, Mrs. B. Lacey, J. Pulty, Wm. Butcher and lady, J. R. Sloan, Miss C. Guild, S. Reed and wife, J. A. Hale, D. Shelvy, Mrs. M. Bernhardt, J. G. Trashee, E. P. Wadleigh, C. Furkington and wife, Mrs. B. Douville, R. Park, Mrs. S. A. Snyder, C. P. Huntington, J. P. Morton, S. S. Flint, J. P. Flint, C. D. Wingate, Mrs. M. Rother and son, J. Dupont, W. S. Wells, Wm. Doyle, Wm. Keating, J. Potter, John Potter, F. Butler, R. Riley and wife—and a full complement of passengers in the second cabin and steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Southerner, from Charleston—Miss Wiggins, Miss A. Barnard, Miss M. Nelson, Miss N. Case, Miss M. Case, Miss M. Perkins, Miss Agnes Cole, Mrs. Capt. Tuttle, A. Easton and lady, Mrs. Capt. Weeks, H. R. Rouse, E. Thenat, J. McKibbon, M. K. Parks, F. Clark, P. Kernon, Jos. Luttell, E. B. Williams, P. Kernan, M. Wood, Jos. Nagle and lady, Capt. Calhoun, Ira Chase, M. Dumerest, H. Follens, J. B. Mann and son, M. Pollock—and 30 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 5 37 | Sun sets...... 6 28 | Moon sets..... 10 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 9 59 | Gov. Island 10 44 | Hell Gate..... 12 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...THURSDAY, APRIL 5.

Cleared.

Steamship George Law, Fox, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.
Ship Camden, Gadd, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon.
Barks Mount Vernon, Lovejoy, New-Orleans, N. W. Brigham; Darcy, Averill, Mayaguez, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Pambia, Reynold, New-Bedford, H. Underhill.
Brigs Zillah, (Br.,) Bernier, St. Johns, N. F., Roome & Dinwiddie; Abrams, Stevens, Norfolk, A. Oaksmith; Penguin, (Br.,) Wellington, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; E. R. Lind, Berkman, Guayama, Aguirre & Galway; Milton, ——, Port-au-Prince, H. Beckur & Graves; Vladimir, (Fr.,) Mercier, Havana, Isler & Otto; Jacob Thompson, Dorian, Walsh, Carver & Chase.
Schrs. Kate Brigham, Dunham, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon; Brontes, Brewer, Porto Cabello, I. B. Gager & Co.; A. R. Wetmore, Brigham, St. Mary's, C. H. Pierson; Asa Eldridge, Rowland, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Whirlwind, Neal, Elizabeth City, S. T. Baker; G. M. Robertson, Morrow, Bermuda, Penistan & Jones; Doane, Young, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Albert Mason, Smith, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; R. W. Brown, Derrickson, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; E. R. Sawyer, ——, New-Bedford, Wadleigh & Knox.
Barge Orb, Morrison, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Southerner, Ewan, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Monday, at 9 P. M., Cape Roman bearing W., exchanged signals with steamship Knoxville, from New-York for Savannah; Wednesday, at 9 A. M., exchanged signals with a U. S. sloop-of-war, bd. to Norfolk; Thursday, at 2 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Marion, hence for Charleston.

Ship Sheridan, Clark, New-Orleans 15 ds., with sugar and 16 passengers to Stanton & Thompson. Experienced heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Bark John Patten, (of Boston,) Elliott, Gambia, (Africa,) 42 ds., with hides and peanuts to J. A. Machado. March 31, 40 miles E. S. E. of Sandy Hook, spoke bark Sarah Ann, from Attakapas for New-York. The J. P. experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Bark Reindeer, Lawrence, New-Orleans and the Bar March 19, with mdse. to master. Has had heavy N. W. gales since passing Charleston; has had a pilot on board 3 ds. The R. is ashore on the upper middle ground, and will come off at high water. The steamtug Huntress is in attendance on her.

Bark Yankee Blade, (of Gardiner,) Gray, New-Orleans and the Bar March 17, with cotton, &c., to J. W. Elwell.

Brig Pauline, (Venez.,) Otero, Porto Cabello 24 ds., with hides and coffee to S. De Agreda, Jove & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Gen. Marshall, (of Belfast,) Colcord, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman. March 25, lat. 32 42, lon. 79, in a squall, and while in the act of reefing the foretopsail, Stephen Lippincott, seaman, of Philadelphia, fell overboard and was lost. The G. M. has experienced heavy weather, lost main-yard, &c.

Brig Meleza, (of Searsport,) Nichols, Cardenas March 22, with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with brig Portland, for Providence. Vessels left not known.

Brig Adeline, (of Mount Desert, Me.,) Milliken, Laguna, and 19 ds. from Charleston, (where she put in in distress,) with logwood to master. Experienced heavy weather on the passage, stove galley, &c.

Brig Mungo Park, (of Bangor,) Nichols, Carthagena March 10 with rubber, &c., to T. H. Sanford.

Brig Abby Taylor, (of Kennebunk,) Wormwood, Coatzacoalcos River, (Mexico,) March 10, mahogany to master.

Brig Attakapas, (of Salem,) Haskell, Salem 12 ds., with plaster, bound to Philadelphia—put into this port on account of head winds.

Schr. Potomac, Hobbs, Alexandria, with coal to Cumberland Coal Co.

Schr. Arctic, Richards, Georgetown, with flour to Abbott, Dodge & Co.

Schr. Fairfax, Mott, Georgetown, with flour, &c., to Abbott, Dodge & Co.

Schr. Frank Pierce, Edwards, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Jamestown, Wogiam, Petersburg, with cotton and flour to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Abby Lindsly, Chase, Charleston via Newport, where she put in on account of heavy weather, with cotton, &c., to Hawes & Co.

Schr. Prince Velou, Tripp, New-London, for Norfolk.

Schr. E. W. Eldridge, Baker, Providence, bound to Norfolk.

Schr. E. L. Hammond, Kenny, Providence, for Norfolk.

Schr. Sidney Miner, ——, New-London.

Sloop Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence.

Sloop Wm. H. Bowen, Hallock, Providence.

Sloop F. Brown, Gardiner, Providence.

Sailed.

From the City, and anchored at the S. W. Spit, ships Constellation, Allen, Liverpool; Yankee Ranger, Raven, Bremen. Bark Tivoli, Moore, Wilmington, N. C.

WIND—During the day from E., with thick weather at Sunset.

Memoranda.

The steamship George Law, Fox, for Aspinwall, has anchored at Quarantine.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 5—ARR., ships Cornelia and Sophia Walker, New-Orleans; schrs. Susan Hall, Aux Cayes; R. F. Sparks, Jeremie. At Salinas Bay, March 9, ship Undaunted, from New-York for Chincha Islands, to load for Valencia.

Spoken, &c.

March 20, off Carrysfort Reef, was passed brig Youns, of Bath, bound N.

March 25, lat. 2346, lon. 85, was passed ship John Cottle, from New-Orleans for Liverpool.

March 28, lat. 27 69, lon. 77, brig Sea Belle, from Laguna for New-York.

March 26, lat. 24 46, lon. 79 55, bark Diligence, from Matanzas for Portland.

March 28, lat. 30 15, lon. 79 30, brig Time, of Boston, from St. Marks for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Carthagena, March 10, schr. Mayflower, for New-York next day, big.

At Coatzacoalcos River, (Mexico,) March 10, brig Emerian, Garry, for Boston, ready.

At Laguna, no date, bark Kate, of and for Baltimore March 19; brig St. Mary, for New-York do.

At Gambia, (Africa,) Feb. 22, schr. John G. Heckshaw, Mundanville, for Marseilles in two ds.